THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BRITAIN WELCOMES AMERICAN SCHEME FOR NAVAL HOLIDAY

Great Satisfaction Expressed Over Passing of Borah Amendment in United States—Anglo-Japanese Pact Still in Force

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday)—Senator Borah's amendment to the Naval Appropriation Bill passed as it was by an overwhelming majority in the United States House of Representatives, has given rise to expressions of great satisfaction in both official and unofficial circles in London. A high authority on foreign affairs informed a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that adoption of Senator Borah's amendment, authorizing and requesting President Harding to invite representatives of Great Britain and Japan to a conference with a view to arriving at some agreement as regards the limitation of armaments, may well prove to be a step of utmost importance.

Special significance is attached to the fact that the amendment followed so closely upon the reported determination of the imperial conference to postpone any decision regarding the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance for at least three months, and it is now thought that even the Canadian Premier's reference in his opening speech to the imperial conference making Canada's assent to a renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance subject to the approval of the United States was not altogether uninfluenced by the likelihood of the Borah amendment being adopted.

One Year's Notice Required

The proceedings of the imperial conference have been recently shrouded in secrecy, and to all inquiries in official quarters the reply has been that no information is being given out. Considerable comment has arisen from the announcement in The Times that at a recent meeting of the conference the Lord Chancellor expressed the opinion that the Anglo-Japanese Treaty automatically continues for one year even if denounced this month.

The opinion of the law officers of the crown that the note by the British and Japanese governments to the League of Nations last July constituted the denouncement called for in the treaty is thus likely to be regarded, and it is thought that the imperial conference had to decide whether the treaty should be renewed, modified or allowed to lapse, but according to Lord Birkenhead's views one year's notice by formal denunciation is necessary before the question of lapsing arises, as the treaty provides for its automatic continuance from year to year after its term of 10 years ends this year on July 13.

This opinion, which is certainly borne out by reading clause eight of the 1911 treaty, will somewhat modify the work of the dominion premiers and do away with the necessity for the proposed three months extension of the treaty.

The importance of the proposed conference between America, Britain and Japan, it was stated, can hardly be overestimated, for with these countries working in accord with the direct object of reducing naval burdens, there can be little doubt that an unprecedented advance will have been made toward world peace. The adoption of Senator Borah's amendment has not come altogether as a surprise, for it has been known in official circles for some time that a considerable advance had been made both officially and unofficially toward agreement along these lines during the years since the termination of the war.

Great Britain, it was pointed out to The Christian Science Monitor, had long before the war expressed her desire for an agreement that would lead to a halt being called in naval construction, but this was rendered unavailing by the unequivocal refusal on the part of Germany to be a party to such an agreement. This refusal in turn led to Great Britain's well known "two for one" program and the feverish pre-war race in dreadnaught building. "Now that the German fleet is at the bottom of Scapa Flow, the two for one policy no longer exists," the authority stated, "and as there is no other power in the world that we need to build against, therefore Senator Borah's proposal that the building program of America, Great Britain and Japan shall be reduced annually during the next five years is meeting with unqualified approval in this country as it will also in Japan."

Reconstruction Needed

Considerable opposition has been experienced to limiting armaments, he continued from the shipbuilding and munition manufacturing interests on both sides of the Atlantic, but confidence is felt that when President Harding calls a conference to consider the agreement there will be ample influence on the right side to counteract any opposition from those quarters. No doubt, he said, Admiral Percy Scott's controversy carried on in The Times had done much to show that the big ship advocates do not hold the entire technical field, and on the whole it is thought, that the good common sense of the English-speaking race has realized the futility of squandering millions in constructing battleships, each costing £9,000,000 or £10,000,000, when the chance of them ever being used is almost nil.

"What the world wants is reconstruction and not building of battleships for destruction, and it can be taken as a foregone conclusion that Great Britain and Japan will eagerly accept President Harding's invitation to a conference in Washington or elsewhere, with a view to taking a 'naval holiday.'"

PLANS DEVELOP FOR GERMAN PAYMENTS

Though Delegates Have Returned to Berlin, Satisfaction Is Expressed as to First Results of Franco-German Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless

PARIS, France (Sunday)—The Franco-German negotiations at Paris, which aim at a direct understanding respecting payment in material, have been interrupted. Mr. Bergmann and Mr. Guggenheimer have returned to Berlin. This is not, however, a bad sign. Satisfaction is expressed with the first results of the conference, but supplementary instructions are required. After consultation with Dr. Rathenau, the Minister of Reconstruction, delegates will return a week hence.

Two immediate questions demand answer. One concerns the prices of the goods to be delivered by Germany, and it is practically agreed that a small commission with French and German representatives and an outside expert shall fix them. The other question as to quantities is more complicated. Obviously no time must be lost in obtaining all the possible material for the restoration of France, and not subordinating deliveries to the limits of the sums annually due by Germany.

There is a proposal that France should immediately receive her share of the bonds which Germany is emitting and use them for payment in respect of German deliveries. One advantage is that the bonds could thus be exchanged against their par value. Naturally such a proposal is subject to considerable discussion and will probably result in a compromise.

In spite of the recent stipulation of the Parliamentary Commission, there is a distinct tendency in favor of abandoning sanctions, such as the customs cordon on the Rhine. The good faith of Germany is being urged. It is declared that Germany has apparently done her best to deliver arms and dissolve the military organizations by the beginning of July. She has likewise met her obligation to deliver the first series of bonds. War criminals are being tried.

Thus it is argued that no longer should the Rhineland be cut off economically from the rest of Germany when enormous efforts are demanded from her. Especially notable in this sense is the powerful plea of the publicist, Philippe Millet, a strong government supporter, who suggests that the barrier is prejudicial to French interests. France does not, however, intend that Germany shall shut out her importations into the Rhineland. But Mr. Guggenheimer has offered a commercial accord, removing this danger. Altogether considerable advance has been made toward a Franco-German understanding.

FLEET AT SANTA BARBARA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SANTA BARBARA, California—The eighth division of the Pacific fleet is here, with Vice-Admiral Clarence S. Williams in command. It is composed of 27 fighting craft, ranging from the super-dreadnaught Tennessee down to destroyers, and includes 13 large seaplanes. This is the largest fleet of fighting craft to visit this roadstead since the grand fleet made its voyage around the world some years ago.

AMERICAN RAILWAY MEN NOT TO STRIKE

Continuation of National Agreements Until New Ones Are Made Saved Situation—Big Factor Is Working Rules

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—There will be no strike of railroad employees on account of the 12 per cent wage reduction ordered by the United States Railway Labor Board, which went into effect on Friday. This was the decision reached by the officials of the various railroad unions who have been in conference here since Friday. The wage reduction was not the only issue considered, but working rules have been an even more important factor.

When the conferences are finally concluded, the question of acceptance of the board's decisions, which brought the Labor representatives to Chicago, will be submitted to the membership of such organizations as have not already taken a referendum vote.

Indications are that any further voting will be influenced by the leaders, who are opposed to a general walkout.

James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, has indicated his willingness to confer with the railroad Labor officials if invited to do so. While there is dissatisfaction among the railroad workers throughout the country because of the wage reduction, it has evidently been accepted as inevitable, with the hope that there will again be an increase when traffic increases.

The addendum to its original order abrogating the national agreements issued by the Railway Labor Board, by which these agreements are to remain in force, with the exception of pay for overtime, until such time as others have been settled upon by the railroads and their employees, has been the means for bringing about harmony among the union representatives. By this addendum they have temporarily retrieved something of what they had lost.

Repudiation of the Railway Labor Board as a means of settling disputes and a return to the old method of direct negotiations with the railroads in the matter of wages and working conditions may be the outcome of these conferences.

Many of the union leaders agree in expression of dissatisfaction with the recent decisions of the board and have voiced their determination to work out a plan which will eliminate the board as a factor in settling disputes between the railroad managements and their employees.

According to the assertion of union officials, if the question involved had been merely that of wages the delegates at these conferences would have disposed of that with a formal protest, but as the working agreements represented 30 years of fighting by railway union labor, they were not inclined to give up what they had gained in that time. Assurance had been given the employees that the individual roads would meet them half way in negotiating substitute rules, and it is their alleged failure to do so which has caused such general dissatisfaction. However, reports indicate that railroad officials are now showing inclination to negotiate on working agreements.

COUNTESS TO GET PROPERTY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The alien property custodian was ordered on Saturday by Justice Hitz of the District of Columbia Supreme Court to return to Countess von Bernstorff, wife of the former German Ambassador to the United States, stocks, bonds and cash amounting to $1,000,000, seized under the Trading With the Enemy Act.

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Liberty
The Declaration for All Humanity

NEWS SUMMARY

Strict enforcement of the prohibition laws is called for in a message from Roy A. Haynes, new United States Commissioner of Prohibition, to the directors under him in each state. The commissioner declares that real results must be produced, or the necessary changes to achieve them will be made. p. 1

The American railroad unions have decided that no strike shall be called on account of the wage reductions ordered by the Railway Labor Board. p. 1

The sending of an embassy extraordinary from Chile to Argentina and Brazil is said to indicate that President Arturo Alessandri is taking the initiative in an attempt to join the South American republics into a close political union. The mission is announced to have as its object the concluding of important treaties with Argentina and Brazil p. 4

Defending Congress from critics, Representavie Mondell, House majority leader, declared that the work of the recent session never had been excelled by any congress within the same length of time for efficiency and dispatch of work. He cited among its accomplishments the saving of money in the army and navy appropriations, and the passage of the peace resolution and the emergency tariff bill. p. 4

The opening of debate on the Fordney tariff bill and action by the Senate on the conference report on the navy appropriation bill are the principal centers of interest on the eve of the reassembling of Congress after the holiday. p. 4

The seniority rule in Congress is coming under heavy fire in connection with the selection of a new chairman for the Appropriations Committee in the House. The new Republican group will fight for election of the chairman by the House. p. 2

The report of the congressional joint committee on reorganization is to include a recommendation for consolidation of the War and Navy departments, it is reported. It is said that such a plan would meet vigorous opposition. p. 2

The compromise resolution passed by the United States Congress, on Saturday, ending the state of war with Germany and Austria, was signed on the same day by President Warren G. Harding at the New Jersey home of Senator Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, where the President is a guest. p. 1

The passing of Mr. Borah's amendment to the Naval Appropriation Bill, in the United States House of Representatives, has given rise to expressions of great satisfaction in both official and unofficial circles in London. A higher authority on foreign affairs vouchsafes the opinion that the adoption of this amendment, authorizing and requesting the President to invite British and Japanese representatives to a conference on the limitation of armaments, may prove to be a step of utmost importance. The proceedings of the imperial conference have recently been veiled in secrecy, and considerable comment has arisen from the announcement in The Times that the Lord Chancellor expressed the opinion that the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, automatically continues for one year, even if denounced this month. p. 1

According to a representative of the Financial Committee of the League of Nations, all European governments have practically agreed that the adoption of the latest scheme for placing Austria on her financial feet depends on the consent of the United States to suspend its claims for a period of at least 20 years. p. 1

Earl Midleton left for Dublin to take part in today's conference with Mr. de Valera, which is a preliminary to the Sinn Fein leader's acceptance of Mr. Lloyd George's invitation to the London conference with the British Government and the representatives of Ulster. p. 2

Great manifestations of sympathy for Upper Silesia, at which financial support for the citizens affected by the Polish uprising was promised, occurred throughout Germany yesterday. p. 2

Adly Yeghen Pasha, with members of the Egyptian official mission nominated by the Sultan for the purpose of discussing the future political status of Egypt with the British Government, left for Trieste, en route for Paris and London. p. 2

The Italian Socialists and the Fascisti have taken steps toward forming a pacifying committee consisting of two parliamentary Socialists and two of the Fascisti. These representatives formulated an agreement to provide for the disarming of both parties in each province. p. 2

The Franco-German negotiations at Paris, which aim at a direct understanding respecting payment in material, have been interrupted, and Mr. Bergmann and Mr. Guggenheimer have returned to Berlin. Satisfaction is expressed over the first results of the conference, but supplementary instructions are required. p. 1

PRESIDENT SIGNS PEACE RESOLUTION

Mr. Harding Thus Formally Gives Recognition by United States of End of the War With Germany and Austria-Hungary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—With the signing of the peace resolution by the President on Saturday at the home of Joseph S. Frelinghuysen (R.), Senator from New Jersey, another step has been taken to indicate acknowledgment by the United States of the end of the war with Germany and Austria-Hungary. The tardiness of this acknowledgment is due to the political confusion that marked the last year of the Wilson administration and the failure of the President and the Senate to cooperate.

The American people and the entire world have known that war no longer existed practically between the United States and the Teutonic nations. What has been waited for has been a sign that the several branches of the American Government were working together in dealing with the problems left by the war. Nothing for the moment has been changed, but it is believed that the people at large feel better for this action. That is the attitude that the President himself has held in regard to the peace resolution. He did not care much in what form it came, as he said, but he knew that the people were impatient at the delay and that almost any action would placate them, at least, for the time being.

A proclamation by the President is to be expected within the next few days. At present, everything seems to be waiting upon that, although it is admitted that it may be more than a formal announcement that the peace resolution has been passed and signed and that war-time legislation is thereby terminated.

Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State, has been silent on the prospects of future intercourse with Germany and the resumption of peace-time relations, but it is known that he has been gathering information and has been studying the entire European situation with a view to being prepared for such action as the United States might decide to take when the way was clear. The first step obviously in renewing friendly relations with Germany will be negotiation of a treaty of commerce and amity.

Text of Peace Resolution

The text of the resolution follows:

Section 1. That the state of war declared to exist between the Imperial German Government and the United States of America by the joint resolution of Congress approved April 6, 1917, is hereby declared at an end.

Section 2. That in making this declaration, and as a part of it, there are expressly reserved to the United States of America and its nationals any and all rights, privileges, indemnities, reparations, or advantages, together with the right to enforce the same, to which it or they have become entitled under the terms of the armistice signed November 11, 1918, or any extensions or modifications thereof; or which were acquired by or are in the possession of the United States of America by reason of its participation in the war or to which its nationals have thereby become rightfully entitled; or which under the Treaty of Versailles have been stipulated for its or their benefit; or to which it is entitled as one of the principal allied and associated powers; or to which it is entitled by virtue of an act or acts of Congress or otherwise.

Rights Under Austrian Treaty

Section 3. That the state of war declared to exist between the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government and the United States of America by the joint resolution of Congress, approved December 7, 1917, is hereby declared at an end.

Section 4. That in making this declaration, and a part of it, there are expressly reserved to the United States of America and its nationals any and all rights, privileges, indemnities, reparations or advantages, together with the right to enforce the same, to which it or they have become entitled under the terms of the armistice signed November 11, 1918, or any extensions or modifications thereof; or which were acquired by or are in possession of the United States of America by reason of its participation in the war or to which its nationals have thereby become rightfully entitled; or which, under the Treaty of St. Germain-Enlaye or the Treaty of Trianon, have been stipulated for its or their benefits; or to which it is entitled as one of the principal allied and associated powers; or to which it is entitled by virtue of any act or acts of Congress, or otherwise.

Protection of America's Rights

Section 5. All property of the Imperial German Government or its successors, and of all German nationals which was, on April 6, 1917, is or has since that date come into the possession or under the control of, or has been the subject of a demand by the United States of America, or of any of its officers, agents, or employees, from any source or by any agency whatsoever, and all property of the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government, or its successor or successors and of all Austro-Hungarian nationals which was on December 7, 1917, is or has since that date come into the possession or under control of, or has been the subject of a demand by the United States of America or any of its officers, agents, or employees, from any source or by any agency whatsoever, shall be retained by the United States of America, and no disposition thereof made, except as shall have been heretofore or specifically hereafter shall be provided by law, until such time as the Imperial German Government and Imperial Royal Austro-Hungarian Government or their successor or successors shall have respectively made suitable provision for the satisfaction of all claims against said government respectively, of all persons whereso-ever domiciled, who owe permanent allegiance to the United States of America and who have suffered, through the acts of the Imperial German Government or its agents, or the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government, or its agents since July 31, 1914, loss, damage or injury to their persons or property, directly or indirectly, whether through the ownership of shares of stock in German, Austro-Hungarian, American or other corporations, or in consequence of hostilities or of any operations of war, or otherwise, and also shall have granted to persons owing permanent allegiance to the United States of America most favored nation treatment, whether the same be national or otherwise, in all matters affecting residence, business, profession, trade, navigation, commerce and industrial property rights, and until the Imperial German Government and the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government or their successor or successors, shall have respectively confirmed to the United States of America all fines, forfeitures, penalties and seizures imposed or made by the United States of America during the war, whether in respect to the property of the Imperial German Government or German nationals or the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government or Austro-Hungarian nationals, and shall have waived any and all pecuniary claims against the United States of America.

Previous Provisions Guarded

Section 6. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to repeal, modify or amend the provisions of the joint resolution "declaring that certain acts of Congress, joint resolutions and proclamations shall be construed as if the war had ended and the present or existing emergency expired," approved March 3, 1921, or the passport control provisions of an act entitled "An Act Making Appropriations for the Diplomatic and Consular Service for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1922," approved March 2, 1921; nor to be effective to terminate the military status of any person now in desertion from the military or naval service of the United States, nor to terminate the liability to prosecution and punishment under the selective service law, approved May 18, 1917, of any person who failed to comply with the provisions of said act, or of acts amendatory thereof.

SCHEME FOR AIDING AUSTRIAN FINANCES

Adoption of Plan for Placing Country on Her Feet Said to Depend Entirely Upon America Suspending Her Claims

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless

PARIS, France (Sunday)—Apparently the adoption of the latest scheme for placing Austria on her financial feet depends entirely on the consent of America to suspend her claims for a period of at least 20 years. The representative of the financial committee of the League of Nations whose plan was before the Council of Ambassadors, informs the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor that all European governments have practically agreed to this essential condition of Austrian restitution. There are, indeed, some details to settle, but the basis of forgoing credits on a bankrupt nation is admitted. Obviously this attitude of European countries will be useless unless the United States is also willing to postpone payments. Nothing will be definitely decided until this point is cleared up by Washington.

Sheldon Whitehouse, temporarily replacing Hugh C. Wallace, has received no instructions. It should be pointed out, lest the part played by the League should prejudice the chances of America coming into line, that although the plan has been prepared by the League committee, it is the Ambassadorial Council which approves, and the machinery of the League is being used without prejudice to ordinary diplomatic methods. America, it is pointed out, would in no way be drawn into the League.

The idea is that Austria should have a fresh start with a clean slate, her external debts set aside, new money issued to take the place of the krone, and advances made to enable her to begin operations again. It is calculated that thus with the good will of her neighbors she will be self-supporting in six months. If this is possible in the worst corner of Europe, leaving Russia out of consideration, exporting countries such as England and America will, it is argued, greatly gain in a business sense by a speedy return to normal trade conditions.

NEW COMMISSIONER CALLS FOR DRASTIC DRY ENFORCEMENT

In Message to State Directors, Mr. Haynes Says Real Results Must Be Produced—Efficiency Only Test for Force

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The following letter has been sent to the prohibition directors in each state by the federal Prohibition Commissioner, Roy A. Haynes, urging upon them their responsibility for producing results:

"I wish to congratulate you on your appointment to the very responsible position of federal prohibition director of your State. Not because of any particular honor that may be involved; for in these days when world readjustment is going on and the very fundamentals of all governments are in the crucible, personal prestige is of small moment to the truly patriotic—but I do congratulate you upon having been called to perform a great and outstanding public service; and by your appointment has been reflected the confidence of your friends, who have in fact said to the country at large—'This is the one man to whom our great Commonwealth turns for leadership in the important work of law enforcement as provided for by the Eighteenth Amendment and legislation to which it is fundamental; watch him do his whole duty.'

State Director's Duty

"Under our new plan of organization, all of the enforcement and permissive work comes under the state director. There has thus been a centralization of power and authority, bringing with it added responsibility. Each state becomes a unit in the working out of its enforcement problems with the help and under the direction of the Washington office. This method will enable us to meet local problems and solve them individualistically.

"In the perfecting of your state organization nothing must guide you in the selection of the personnel except the determination to develop the highest possible degree of efficiency. In other words, real results must be produced or necessary changes will be made to procure them. Your permit division will pass upon permit applications for manufacture, use and withdrawals. The Washington office will soon know the degree of dependability to be attached to the respective office's approval or disapproval and will confidently expect that little deviation will ever be necessary in our general policy of supporting the recommendations of our state directors.

The Mobile Force

"Your mobile force, operating under my personal direction, will be an ideal channel through which the central office will be kept in close touch with all field conditions, and through this force we will also be able to render promptly specific service at times of critical need. There will be forwarded to you within a day or so the chart showing the uniform state organization plan. The maximum appropriation for your State will be indicated. May I not especially urge that in every instance you keep the expense at the minimum for maximum service, use only high grade, thoroughly dependable men? One such man will produce more results than a half dozen of mediocre caliber. Make no appointments or requests for men just to fill a possible quota, for the prohibition enforcement organization is not in any sense an agency which is to be used primarily to pay political obligations—it is a great governmental department intended to function for one purpose alone, to carry out the provisions of the Eighteenth Amendment, and efficiently to carry out this intent the personnel of all its forces must be of unquestioned integrity, firm conviction and patriotic purpose. To bring about this condition I know you will exert every energy. One of the assistant supervisors will aid you in perfecting your organization and will explain the details attached thereto; these men are all thoroughly familiar with the new plans and may be entirely depended upon to render every possible aid.

"In closing let me suggest that the administration of our high offices be characterized by firm purpose, hard work, right conduct, and absolute fairness; this means real worth while success."

Provisions of Supplemental Bill

In the supplemental prohibition enforcement bill, which passed the House last week by a vote of 251 to 92, not only was beer as a medicine prohibited, but other needed provisions for law enforcement were included. The bill as it passed the House provided:

Prohibition of beer as a medicine.

A limit on the amount of vinous liquor that may be prescribed so it cannot contain more alcohol than permitted in spirituous liquors. One hundred prescription blanks may be issued to each doctor every 90 days, and in emergencies extra numbers may be secured.

Whenever patent or proprietary medicines or preparations are used for beverage purposes, the commissioner

may upon such finding require the manufacturer to change the formula or forfeit his permit.

Jurisdiction is given to the courts in Hawaii and the Virgin Islands to enforce the National Prohibition Act.

The revenue laws not in conflict with the National Prohibition Act are retained.

Prohibition taxes and tax penalties are collectible the same as other liquor revenue taxes.

When liquor is stolen without the negligence or collusion of the owner no additional liquor taxes are collectible.

None of the provisions of Title III, protecting industrial alcohol, is changed by the provisions of the act.

Reply to Broussard Attack

Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League, characterized the attack in the Senate by Edwin S. Broussard (D.), Senator from Louisiana, on national prohibition as merely a restatement of former wet progaganda.

"He cannot point to a single effective prohibition law that has a beer and wine exemption in it," said Mr. Wheeler. "This provision is simply a scheme to defeat enforcement of the law. It has been defeated every time it has been presented to Congress and to the state legislatures except in two or three instances where a wet state legislature deliberately enacted a law to prevent prohibition enforcement. Every place it has been tried, it has resulted in defeating prohibition enforcement; the courts and legislative bodies are a unit in sustaining laws against such nullification schemes.

"It is amazing that a United States Senator, even though admittedly wet and against prohibition, should fail to realize that the Eighteenth Amendment was adopted by the regular and orderly processes of law. The Congress that submitted it was elected before the soldiers went to France, and since they have returned we have increased our dry majorities against beer and wine amendments in states like Ohio, Michigan and others with the aid of the soldiers' vote, which refuse to stand for lawlessness or pro-German brewers.

"The claim that we are trying to unduly interfere with legitimate use of alcohol for medicinal or other purposes is false. There is less regulation proposed concerning medicinal or non-beverage liquors in the Volstead act than in the prohibition acts of the states."

GERMANY TO AID UPPER SILESIANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless

BERLIN, Germany (Sunday) — Throughout Germany today great demonstrations of sympathy for Upper Silesia, at which financial support for the citizens ruined by the Polish rebels was promised, have taken place. In Berlin scores of open-air meetings were held at which orators declared that Germany expected the Allies would determine the political influence upon Upper Silesia according to the rule of the recent plebiscite, and insisted that only by retaining possession of the vital Upper Silesian industrial area could Germany hope to carry out the reparation pledges made to the Allies. The German Chancellor, Dr. Wirth, the Vice-Chancellor, Gustave Bauer and other Cabinet members were among the speakers.

Big German banks have given millions of marks toward the fund organized to help the Upper Silesians whose property was destroyed by the Poles. In an appeal calling on the German public to help the Upper Silesians, Dr. Wirth said he hoped the triumph of justice would repay the population of Upper Silesia for the cruel sufferings occasioned it and the prolonged tyranny of the rebels. The Chancellor declared the plebiscite of March 20 was a proof of loyalty to Germany, much more emphatic than had been anticipated.

EDUCATORS MEET AT DES MOINES

DES MOINES, Iowa — "Educational leaders have become leaders in educational progress," declared Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, secretary of the American School Citizenship League, in an address on "The Progress of the Year in Education," made before the National Council of Education in session here. Other speakers on Saturday's program were Dr. P. P. Claxton, former Commissioner of Education, Washington, District of Columbia; F. G. Blair, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Springfield, Illonis; W. A. Jessup, president of the State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa; Carroll G. Pearse, president of the State Normal School, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; W. A. Brandenburg, president of the State Normal School, Pittsburgh, Kansas, and J. M. Gwinn of the New Orleans Public Schools. Part of the session was devoted to a report of the committee on rational well-being, of which Dr. Helen C. Putnam of Providence, Rhode Island, is chairman, and to the report of the committee on extension of education, of which Louis H. Minkel of Fort Dodge, Iowa, was chairman.

COAL DEALERS INDICTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ROCHESTER, New York — Eight Lockport coal dealers have been indicted on charges of conspiracy to control coal prices and eliminate competition. On argument by counsel that the indictments had been made on the testimony of one person only, his request for an adjournment of the prosecution, pending inspection of the minutes of the grand jury proceedings, was granted.

PARLIAMENT DEALS WITH MANY BILLS

Subjects Debated in the House of Commons Cover Labor Convention, Safeguarding of Industries and Plumage Imports

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Saturday)—The Earl of Midleton, one of whose ancestors was Speaker in the Irish Parliament, crosses to Dublin today to take part in Monday's conference with Eamonn de Valera which is preliminary to the Sinn Fein leader's acceptance of Mr. Lloyd George's invitation to the London conference with the British Government and representatives of Ulster. It is still doubtful whether Mr. de Valera will come to London. His attempt to secure the presence of Sir James Craig in Dublin has failed. Opinion here is surprised that he should have made it, unless it was part of a tactical plan to obtain an excuse for declining the Downing Street invitation.

The pontifical airs of Mr. de Valera do not impress Ulster whose Premier is mindful that Mr. de Valera had previously refused a second meeting with him. Ulster holds the key to Irish peace but considers herself unsafe to do more than accede to the British Government's overtures. Mr. de Valera will probably not find it difficult to establish common action on dominion home rule lines with Earl Midleton and other southern Unionist representatives who will meet him, and Sir James Craig would have been in danger, had he gone to Dublin, of being overborne by four to one.

Author of the Olive Branch

The peace effort therefore hangs in the balance. British feeling is warm toward it and the London conference is assured against failure if its success depends upon the government here. Hitherto it has always been said that Sinn Fein distrusts Mr. Lloyd George, but that is no longer a factor as the real author of the olive branch is Austen Chamberlain whose good faith is beyond reproach. It was Mr. Chamberlain who insisted in the Cabinet that the conference move should be the sequel to the King's speech in Belfast. He was backed by Winston Churchill. King George himself is behind this earnest attempt to reach a solution. If Sinn Fein throws away the opportunity, it will, have done itself great harm.

Members have been pacing the division lobbies this week on the committee stage of the Safeguarding of Industries Bill which Mr. Asquith and the Liberals are fighting tooth and nail, assisted by some Coalition Liberals. It is reminiscent of the whirling fiscal controversy before the war. The bill to reduce the unemployment dole and raise the contribution was passed into law yesterday. There are nearly 3,200,000 registered unemployed and 1,000,000 short-time workers.

Anti-Waste Campaign

Lord Rothermere, encouraged by the success of his anti-waste campaign in the country, intends to run candidates in every seat in London and southeast England when opportunity offers and his executive is even sanguine of winning a general election on the cry.

Yesterday's discussion on the Washington Labor conventions was largely a repetition of that of May 27. The government now announces the decision that all conventions would be ratified except those dealing with hours of labor and maternity.

T. J. McNamara explained that the British system in relation to women workers and maternity was in advance of other countries and the government could not scrap it to begin on different lines. He stated, in regard to the difficulty attending the adoption of the eight-hour day, that in Britain the average working-day was shorter than in most other countries. The British systems were based on voluntary agreements between masters' and men's organizations in regard to overtime work, and the government proposed to write to Geneva expressing readiness to take part in reconsidering the hours convention at a future conference. J. R. Clynes asserted that the government's policy would encourage reactionary opinion in all parts of the world.

"Something for Nothing"

Lady Astor, while appealing to the government to adopt both the conventions, arouses a protest from the Labor members beside whom she sits by stating that the workingmen were not working hard enough today. "I know all about it," she retorts to their interruptions. "It is partly due to the war and partly to the fact that Socialist agitators have been going around telling the workers that they can get something for nothing."

Mr. Chamberlain justified the government's attitude. He added that to their great and profound regret, America was no party to the League of Nations, was no party to the convention which met at Washington and would not be bound by any decision. That was a fact of which all must take account, for it went to the root of the ideal which George Barnes sought to serve and which the government would serve as gladly as he. The government's motion was agreed to by 164 to 53. Yesterday at last the bill to prohibit plumage imports became law.

PROTEST ON RESULT OF BUILDING INQUIRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — That Samuel Untermyer is defeating the ends of the Lockwood committee by discouraging building operations is charged by Stewart Browne, president of the United Real Estate Owners Association. Mr. Browne says that implying graft and crookedness, and abusing savings banks, fire insurance companies, trust companies and life insurance companies, has had only the result of discouraging prospective builders. While he is in sympathy with efforts to reduce building costs, and to encourage the erection of more dwelling houses, he says, he protests the committee's investigation going so far afield from the object for which it was formed and raising unwarranted inferences from half facts.

CLEAN MILWAUKEE CRUSADE DEFENDED

Members of Women's Clubs and Men Prominent in the Affairs of City and State Reply to an Attack Upon Its Policies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin — Those who have given years of service to the effort to improve conditions in Milwaukee, strongly resent the open letter published recently by W. C. Carlson, president of the Association of Commerce, in which he attacked the reform element. Mr. Carlson charged that the law creating the rent bureau had discouraged building; that all clean recreation was endangered with extinction by the reformers; that city money was wasted in public marketing; that the zoning ordinance limiting the height of buildings to 125 feet restricted hotels to eight or nine stories, and that hotels of this height cannot earn expenses; that the public utilities of Milwaukee were being oppressed by men whom he wouldn't pay $36 a week.

Clergymen, ministerial associations and women's clubs denounced Mr. Carlson's onslaught on the reform forces.

"Mr. Carlson was mistaken in protesting against the publicity given the recent anti-vice crusade," said R. P. Hutton, state superintendent of the Wisconsin Anti-Saloon League. "The dark lantern is the battle flare of the armies of crime. The searchlight is the battle torch of the armies of reform."

Women Defend Activities

The viewpoint of the women who are not members of the League of Women Voters, the Church Federation of Women, or any organization of politics, but who are intensely interested in a clean Milwaukee, is stated by Mrs. Alice J. Kane, for years prominent in women's club circles.

"Shall the good work that already has been done by the many changes in the police force and the conviction of lawbreakers be halted because of undue prominence?" she asks. "If Mr. Carlson is sincere in his objection to publicity, why not ask the newspapers to repress all the sensational features and serve the public with facts alone? Is Mr. Carlson assured that his attack upon the best type of women in the city is working for the good name of Milwaukee?

"Already stanch, steady-minded men are taking exception to Mr. Carlson's handling of this matter, accusing him of casting odium upon Milwaukee through unwise accusations against women whose only offense is clean-cut service to the city; albeit these women are not assuming credit for the excellent work accomplished by District Attorney Zabel, Chief of Police Lauenheimer and others who have been zealous in promoting better morals. Stand by these women who have no axes to grind and will not whitewash, but in the end will place Milwaukee on the map as a clean, safe city for young men and young women, and a place where business will not depreciate through a den next door."

Former Governor Upholds Law

E. L. Philipp, former Governor, who called a special session of the Legislature to enact the Rent Bureau Law, after loud complaints from many tenants that they were being exploited by repeated and unwarranted increases in rentals, said Mr. Carlson was mistaken in charging that the rent law had retarded building operations. "It is not the rent law that has held back building, but the high cost of construction," he said. "Wisconsin is one of the few states that has a successful rent law. I ask in all fairness, is there any large building program being carried out in any other state that has no rent law? It is just as much in the interests of the city to see to it that the great tenant class receives fair treatment as it is to see that the landlord receives a sufficient compensation on his investment."

Mayor Daniel W. Hoan, Cornelius Corcoran, and other city officials criticized Mr. Carlson for condemning the movement to clean up the city, to protect tenants from excessive rent charges, and to improve the beauty of Milwaukee through the zoning law. William Steinel, sealer of weights and measures, who has charge of the public markets, said that Mr. Carlson was mistaken in declaring that the sale of food, principally rough fish, was made at the expense of the city treasury.

Mr. Carlson's most energetic defenders were members of the medical fraternity, the leading ones being Dr. J. J. Seelman, president of the Milwaukee County Medical Society, and Dr. H. M. Brown, a former president of the organization. Their statements were largely ridicule of the men and women who are working for a better Milwaukee.

OPEN SHOP DECLARED

PORTLAND, Maine—The Building Trade Association has declared an open-shop policy. Their action follows a strike declared by the members of the carpenters' union on June 6 after the contractors had ordered a reduction in pay from $1 to 80 cents an hour. At the time, the men agreed to accept 87 cents.

SENIORITY RULE UNDER HEAVY FIRE

New Republicans in Congress Will Try to Throw Into the House Election of Chairman of Appropriations Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The seniority rule, that time-honored method of filling important posts in Congress, is being subjected to sharp criticism in connection with the selection of a new chairman of the powerful Appropriations Committee of the House to succeed James W. Good (R.), former Representative from Iowa, recently resigned.

Opposition to following the seniority rule is largely responsible for the delay which is being encountered in filling the vacancy on the Appropriations Committee, although another telling factor is the fact that there is no need for haste because the appropriation estimates will not be due until next fall.

Under the seniority rule the post would go to Charles R. Davis (R.), Representative from Minnesota, ranking member of the Appropriations Committee, but it is regarded as extremely doubtful just now if he will be selected.

Two chief arguments are being made in opposition to carrying out the rule of seniority. In the first place, the senior member of the Appropriations Committee has not always been made chairman, as in the case of every other committee. Occasionally in the history of the House the honor has gone to another veteran member, who was not a member of the committee at all. Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois and James A. Tawney were in this class.

Reorganization of Committee

In the second place, it is being contended that it never was the design to follow out the seniority rule when the Appropriations Committee was recently reorganized and its jurisdiction extended over all appropriations.

When the committee increased in size to 35 members it was found that several members of the committee refused to resign under pressure. The 21 original members were continued instead of establishing a precedent by appointing a new committee altogether, and the other 14 members were selected, two each, from the other seven appropriating committees.

Strong pressure is being brought to bear in favor of the early appointment of a new chairman, so that the committee can work in close cooperation with Charles G. Dawes, Director of the Budget, and with the Comptroller-General in working out an efficient and an economical fiscal policy, a matter upon which the Administration is placing so much stress.

Various solutions are being put forward in the event the seniority rule is not followed in the selection of the new chairman. It is proposed first to allow the members of the Appropriations Committee to select their own chairman; second, to throw the election of a chairman into the House, thereby treating it as a committee created by the House in the conduct of which every member shall have a voice.

New Republicans' Chance

It is this latter proposal for which the 91 new Republican members of the House will fight. They are already growing impatient over the "red tape" methods of legislating in the House. Denied an effective voice in the control of legislation by this same seniority rule, they are on the verge of an open revolt, which is being viewed with alarm by Old Guard Republicans. These new members see in the pending fight over the appointment of a new appropriations chairman a chance to throw off the yoke of the House rules and strike out for their own independence.

In the meantime other members are coming forward as candidates to fill one of the most powerful positions in the House. Theodore E. Burton (R.), Representative from Ohio, former Senator, is one. Well trained in the affairs of the Appropriations Committee, he is a formidable candidate, but the fact that he comes from Ohio is against him. Mr. Burton is not a member of the committee.

Another formidable candidate is Patrick H. Kelley (R.), Representative from Michigan, an old timer on the committee, in charge now of Naval Appropriations. But Mr. Kelley is the only Republican in the House who voted against the peace resolution and it is understood that he is not regarded with favor at the White House.

TWO RAILROADS ENTER PROTESTS ON TAXES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The Southern Pacific Company does not intend to pay its part of the millions taxed against corporations in this State by the revision of the King Tax Bill, without a protest. The constitutionality of the bill will be attacked by the Southern Pacific in a suit filed in the Federal Court in Sacramento. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company has taken similar action. The companies hold that the value of their property in California falls far below the amount at which it is taxed as compared with the general property in the State.

STEAMERS SELF-UNLOADING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin — Self-unloading coal steamers have made their appearance at Milwaukee for the first time. The boats, which have a capacity of 10,000 tons, were built to carry blast furnace limestone from Lake Huron to Lake Erie ports. Owing to the depression in the steel industry they were idle. By using these steamers one of the Milwaukee coal companies is able to store fuel on vacant property near the regular coal docks where vessels are unloaded with machinery erected on the land.

HIGHWAY SAFETY DRIVE IS WATCHED

Action of Massachusetts Registrar of Motor Vehicles in Suspending Licenses on Complaint of Police Chiefs Raises Issue

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Police officials all over the State are watching with unusual interest the outcome of the promise of the state registrar of motor vehicles to suspend operators' licenses upon the recommendation of the police chiefs of the cities and towns.

The registrar, Frank A. Goodwin, has been conducting a determined campaign for safety of the highways ever since he entered the office and his latest order, relating to the suspension of licenses upon the recommendation of police chiefs, has resulted in the suspension of a large number during the past week upon all kinds of charges, including overspeeding, driving under the influence of liquor, recklessness and "hogging" the road.

The result of the movement, to which the public as a whole apparently is giving its unqualified approval, is a storm of complaint from those who are losing their licenses and an effort on the part of some of them to bring influences to bear upon the department of public works, of which the motor registrar bureau is a branch, to nullify the action of the registrar.

Among the suspended operators was a Boston business man who was charged in the district court at Ipswich with overspeeding, but was discharged. The chief of police then took the case to the state registrar, who suspended the Boston man's license. An appeal has been made to the department of public works for restoration of the license and the matter has been referred back to the registrar, who will hold another hearing on the case.

At the first hearing before the state authorities the Ipswich police chief said that he would not prosecute any more cases before the district court which he charged with leniency. Later the chief, also a court officer in the district court, was notified by the justice of the court that "for the benefit of the service of the Third District Court it is necessary that there be a change in the personnel of the court officer." The chief was advised to tender his resignation at once.

Among the suspended licenses have been many held by men charged with operating while under the influence of liquor, the State registrar having expressed a determination to rid the highways of this class of drivers if police chiefs will get enough evidence against them to permit him to act. It is known that one operator whose license was suspended for a year for this cause appeared for a renewal and was promptly refused for another year on the ground that he was then partially under the influence of liquor.

Incidental to the campaign against violators of the automobile laws, changes in the lighting law are to go into effect soon. In addition to the lights which motor trucks and other commercial vehicles of more than three tons capacity now have to display, on and after August 26 they will be obliged to show a green light to the extreme left of the front of the vehicle in order to indicate the extreme left lateral extension of the load. On and after August 8 all bicycles will be required to display lights on the front and rear.

A change in the lighting law which went into effect last week requires every motor cycle with a side car attached to display two front lights instead of one.

CALIFORNIA LEATHER INDUSTRY IMPROVES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Shoe prices for the coming year will not be lower than at the present time, according to the California Retail Shoe Dealers Association. The reason for this is that, although wholesale prices are lower, labor and overhead prices for the retailer have remained stationary, or have increased. Pacific coast tanners are now able to procure Argentine hides as cheaply as the Atlantic coast tanners, which means a new development for the shoe industry on this coast. The leather industry of California is held to have suffered less than the eastern, and to be on the way to recovery.

YANKEE DIVISION PARADE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The governors of four New England states, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Massachusetts, are expected to review the parade today of the Yankee Division in the American Expeditionary Forces. Members of the division from all over the country are in Boston for a three-day reunion and celebration.

LAND VALUATION READJUSTMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN DIEGO, California—A committee consisting of three men from representative parts of San Diego County has been named to cooperate with John H. Swallow, county assessor, to readjust land valuations throughout the entire county.

NATIONAL DEFENSE DEPARTMENT PLAN

Proposal Expected to Be Incorporated in Report of Joint Committee on Reorganization to Consolidate War and Navy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Any proposal such as the congressional joint committee on reorganization entertains with reference to a consolidation of the War and Navy departments into a single department of national defense will be met with vigorous opposition in both houses.

It has just come to light that this committee, which is to recommend to Congress legislation to put the federal service on a more efficient and businesslike basis, is about to agree to incorporate this proposal in its final report to Congress. Members of the joint committee, it is said, have even gone so far as to declare that President Harding is favorably disposed to accept the proposal to create a new department, under which would be handled all affairs relating to the nation's defense. In view of the manifest opposition in the Senate and House, however, more than presidential support will be necessary to put the plan in successful operation.

Much Opposition Likely

In the first place, the recommendations of the joint committee will in themselves conflict largely with the proposals forthcoming from the newly organized Bureau of the Budget. In fact, so closely is the work of these two bodies related that there is a strong movement afoot in Congress to legislate the joint committee out of existence as an unnecessary factor in reorganizing the government service. The joint committee will have its hands full during the next year, it is said, to keep its head above water.

It is the plan of this congressional commission to put John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, at the head of the proposed Department of National Defense. This would immediately stir up a warm fight in the navy and among those members of Congress who regard the navy as the foremost arm of defense. To appease the navy, some other important post would be offered Edwin Denby, Secretary of the Navy.

By consolidating the two departments, the committee hopes to effect an annual saving to the taxpayers of approximately $150,000,000, through the joint purchase of supplies and the standardization of small arms. This is a laudable object in the opinion of most Congressmen, but opponents of the proposed department of national defense declare the saving could be brought about without consolidating the army and navy.

Another factor around which a long and bitter fight will be waged is the proposed joint board of aeronautics. Only a few weeks have elapsed since Brig.-Gen. William Mitchell, assistant chief of the air service in the army, was reprimanded by Secretary Weeks for advocating just such a proposal. The controversy over the question of General Mitchell and Maj.-Gen. Charles T. Menoher, chief of the air service, attracted much attention.

Secretaries Silent

It is probable that the bombing tests being carried on between the navy and the army fliers off the Virginia Capes will have something to do with the future status of aviation in both services. For this reason Congress is watching these maneuvers with unusual interest.

The approval of Secretary Weeks and Secretary Denby for the proposed consolidation has not yet been obtained. So far as public statements are concerned, they are maintaining a strict silence, although it is known the proposal has been the subject of several conferences between them and President Harding, and Walter F. Brown, chairman of the Bureau of Efficiency.

"The committee on reorganization, of which I am a member," said C. Frank Reavis (R.), Representative from Nebraska, "is determined that the place to save money is the place where money is being spent; and with that idea in view we are now earnestly at work in conjunction with the Cabinet members looking to the combining of the War and Navy departments under one department of national defense. The idea is to stop the tremendous waste now going on within the departments."

It is the purpose of the reorganization committee to submit this proposal, unless it is immediately sidetracked, along with other recommendations, to Congress before the end of the session.

The proposal for an independent Bureau of Aeronautics is not without Executive favor, despite the effective steps recently taken by Secretary Weeks to snuff out the movement initiated by General Mitchell. Various bill bearing on this, a question that was brought early to the attention of Congress by President Harding, already have been introduced in the House.

HAWAII JAPANESE DEPARTURES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—During the month of April, this year, 617 more Japanese returned to their native land from Hawaii than arrived from Japan, the total number of departures being 870 as against 253 arrivals, according to figures compiled by the Japanese foreign office and received by the local Japanese consulate. Of the total number of departures, 510 were men and 360 were women, and of the arrivals 129 were men and 124 were women.

EGYPTIAN MISSION LEAVES FOR LONDON

London Times News Service

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt (July 1) — Adly Yeghen Pasha, with members of the Egyptian official mission, nominated by the Sultan for the purpose of discussing the future status of Egypt with the British Government, left this afternoon on board the steamship Vienna for Trieste, en route for Paris and London. Their departure was without incident and perfect order reigned in the city. This illustrates a marked change in the local situation since the departure of Yusef Suliman Pasha, one of the members of the mission who preceded his colleagues, led to a serious disturbance at the dock.

The gathering assembled to bid farewell to the mission was the largest and most representative seen in Egypt for a considerable time, including many of those who have a real stake in the country, and the most important notables from every province and town, the dissentient members of the Egyptian delegation and also the representative of the Sultan. Adly Yeghen Pasha, who was received by an Egyptian guard of honor, had a most enthusiastic reception. Addresses of confidence and support was delivered, and the assembly signed a cable to Mr. Lloyd George expressing the fullest confidence in and pledging its support to, the mission.

SOCIALISTS AND FASCISTI COOPERATE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Sunday)—The Fascisti and Socialists have taken steps toward forming a pacifying committee consiting of two parliamentary Socialists and two Fascisti. The representatives formulated an agreement yesterday to provide for the disarming of both parties in each province. A joint committee will be appointed to inquire into the recent disorders and to facilitate the work of the courts of justice. The economic organizations of both parties will be strictly respected. A bill will be elaborated for the reciprocal liquidation of damages in the recent conflicts. A great general assembly of Fascisti and Socialists opens here today, Mr. Denicola, Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, presiding.

The cabinet crisis is still unsolved. Mr. Denicola found it impossible to form a cabinet on account of the Socialists' attitude. Mr. Bonomi, Minister in the Giolitti Government, will probably succeed in composing a cabinet with the combination of the (Roman) Catholic Center and the Liberal Left. Mr. Torretta will probably be Foreign Minister with the same program as Count Sforza. One-half of the cabinet will probably be a transition from the Giolitti cabinet to the Bonomi one until the Socialists are ready to cooperate in a cabinet with Mr. Denicola and Francis Nitti.

JAIL FOR DRINKING AUTOIST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island — Twenty days in jail and a fine of $200 and costs was the penalty for driving an automobile while under the influence of liquor which the District Court imposed upon Charles M. Flagg of this city. The maximum penalty for an offense of this character in Rhode Island is a jail sentence of 30 days and a fine of $200 and costs.

EXCHANGE STUDENTS SAIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A party of 10 women and five men sailed on the French liner Lafayette on Saturday to attend colleges and universities in France. They were in charge of J. J. Champenois, representative of the Government of France for exchange students.

PAPER MILLS TO REOPEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The International Paper Company has notified its employees in the United States and Canada that it will reopen its mills tomorrow at the reduced wage scale already announced, which has been refused by the workers.

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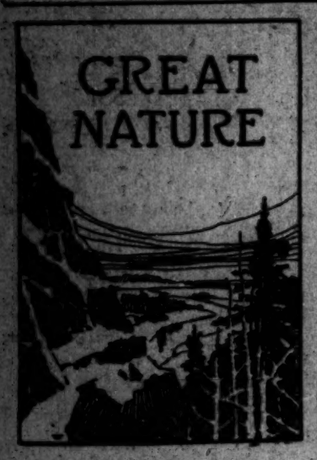

Up along the hostile mountains, where the hair-poised snow-slide shivers—
Down and through the big fat marshes that the virgin ore-bed stains;
Till I heard the mile-wide mutterings of unimagined rivers
And beyond the nameless timber saw illimitable plains!
—Rudyard Kipling.

Bananas

It is unlikely that more than a few dwellers in the temperate zone ever saw a banana growing, except in a greenhouse, and the small specimens there hardly recall the beautiful plant that grows so luxuriantly in those parts of the world where the temperature is high enough and steady enough for the bananas to ripen.

In botany the banana is described as musa sapientum. It belongs to the natural order of musaceæ, and is regarded by historians and others as being one of the oldest plants now living known to man. The reason given for its being a seedless fruit is that it has been propagated from shoots through such long periods of time that the necessity for seeds has disappeared.

According to the botanists, the banana and the plantain are the same thing; but the cultivator recognizes a great difference between them. The banana can be eaten raw, and is, in fact, almost always eaten in that condition, but the plantain is uneatable unless roasted or boiled. Moreover, the undeveloped inner leaves of the flower-buds of the plantain are cooked like a cabbage, and make a very good dish.

The banana, in common with many fruit plants, is divided into great families, the big and the little or, as they are usually spoken of, the common and the dwarf. The height of the one is about 15 or perhaps 18 feet, but the dwarf varieties seldom grow taller than 9 or 10 feet.

As the smaller variety is considered more valuable than its tall brother, what is here stated has reference almost entirely to the dwarf banana. The banana plant bears fruit on the shoot of the present year. As soon as the fruit is ripe, that part of the plant withers, and its place is taken by other shoots growing up from the same root. This process of sending up shoots proceeds indefinitely.

In Hawaii, where the banana reaches great perfection, there is one crop a year raised from each root, and it is wonderful how rapidly the shoot grows which is destined to bear a bunch of fruit later on.

Where the banana is cultivated, great care is taken to prevent the growth of too many shoots, each clump being generally allowed to have only two bunches of fruit each year. In this way the size of the bunch is increased.

A banana plantation looks very much like a cornfield, being laid off in rows. Of course, the plants are a great deal larger than corn, and conceal the ground much more.

Around the bottom of each clump of plants the earth is heaped up in a little circle, forming a sort of bowl three or four feet in diameter, into which two or three bucketfuls of water are poured every day, unless the country is a rainy one. The first sign of fruit is in the shape of a small, cone-shaped bud, three or four inches in diameter, and four or five inches long, which grows on a slender stem beside the principal shoot, and appears as soon as the great leaves begin to unfold.

When these leaves first begin to grow, they are twisted into a tight roll, quite like the well-known canna, or Indian shot, so familiar in many gardens, and as the fruit bud grows and changes color from deep green to a livid or purple color, the leaves grow in such a way as to form a thick shade for it, as though nature knew that too much sun was not good for the embryo fruit.

At first the bud stands straight up, but in a short time, generally within four or five days of its first appearance, the top begins to droop, and by the time it is ready to open, the bud hangs down pretty much as the bunch of bananas will do as they grow toward perfection and ripeness.

If you will notice the next bunch of bananas you see, you will observe that, beginning with the larger end, the fruit is arranged in regular rows, the usual number in a row being about 20, though different kinds have different numbers. You will notice also that when hanging in the natural way the fruit points upward, that is, the flower end of the banana projects toward the sky.

The next indication of the coming fruit is the gradual peeling away of the first layer of the covering of the fruit bud already mentioned, beneath which is disclosed a little row of tiny bananas, lying as close together as possible, each banana being no larger than a pencil, of a delicate green, and bearing on the end a tiny bit of a blossom, pale yellow and but partly open.

It must not be understood from this that these young bananas are exposed to the full light of day. On the contrary, the fruit is still too delicate to endure the sun's rays. So, instead of continuing to peel back, uncovering entirely the little row of baby bananas, this leaf curls back in such a way as to make a perfect tent for the fruit, protecting it from the rain, insects, and the effects of wind, until such time as the banana has become far enough advanced to look out for itself.

The shelter is gradually withdrawn day by day until a second row is ready for appearance, when the first leaf loses its peculiar color, turns completely back, and in a short time dries up and can be broken off.

The process is the same for every one of the rows to the end of the bunch, but the conical purple bud continues to grow downward, the stem between it and the lower part of the bunch of bananas frequently growing three feet long. This part of the plant is the flower, and when it arrives at the end of its usefulness it slowly dries up. The weight of a full-grown bunch of bananas is sometimes as much as 80 pounds.

All bananas are not yellow, there being a red kind much liked by some persons. There is a little banana grown in parts of Mexico, in the vicinity of Acapulco, called the "Chinese" banana, scarcely larger than one's thumb, and unusually sweet. It has a remarkably thin skin and is very crooked.

This Chinese banana is also common in Polynesia, and a very interesting fact is related in connection with it. It seems that when a missionary named John Williams was returning to Polynesia from England in 1839, he carried a case of plants given to him by the Duke of Devonshire. On the voyage all the plants faded except one plant of this musa cavendishii. It was planted in Samoa by a missionary, and a stalk propagated, and from this one plant all the Chinese bananas in Polynesia have sprung.

The variety is highly esteemed in the South Seas, and it has spread so far and wide that it has been estimated that it produces every year hundreds of tons of nutritious fruit.

One variety of the banana supplies the fiber from which is made that variety of rope called manila, which grows in great quantities in the Island of Cebu and others of the Philippine group, and the fact of its being loaded for export principally at the port of Manila gives it the name of manila hemp. All of the so-called "running rigging" on vessels is made from this valuable banana fiber.

When the banana fruit has reached its full size, but is still green and hard, the bunch is cut from the stem, and if intended to make a sea voyage on its way to market, as is usually the case, the bunch is carefully wrapped in its own ripened leaves, securely tied, and is ready for its travels.

In Honolulu nearly every house has a clump of bananas, and the gentle rustle of their long delicate leaves, as the wind slowly sways them to and fro, is one of the best of lullabies.

The leaves of the wild, or, rather, of the uncultivated banana are more plentiful than those of the cultivated kind, while the fruit is somewhat smaller. Its favorite place of growth is near some tiny stream of fresh water.

LONG-ABANDONED RAILROADS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Three of them we can recall; three now unneeded, unnamed railways; single rails—when abandoned too—ochre-red with rust; have lived their lives, fulfilled their missions, and now are retired from active affairs, no longer bearing the burdens of commerce. Often an abandoned railway's removal of the rails has not paid, and never has salvaging the ties; hence they lie there, though somewhat weed-grown and unkempt, as if in readiness. This readiness, the out-of-place efficiency of this progeny of factory and workshop, it must be which gives to abandoned railways their unique appeal. So unnatural a thing, lying prostrate, defeated, among nature's conquering green hosts; it seems all ready and waiting for an alien civilization, a strange people, which never come. Its impotence is acknowledgment of commercialism's ultimate failure, the triumph of the eventual and elemental.

Since it has lost the sponsorship of man, the wild creatures dare treat it with contempt. Familiarly they crawl, leap, and fly across it; dig holes in its embankments; build nests in its viaducts and trestles; vegetation at intervals smothers it in blossoms; mud-wasps plaster adobe cradles along the shanks of the rails. But for the tramper what unsurpassed pathway through the country it affords. A beckoning road, which bends in graceful curves to disappear into the next unguessed vista. A level among the undulations of the forest and meadows. A cleared trail, along which one may creep noiselessly to spy upon the forest people and the meadow folk. And when it emerges from sheltering woods to strike boldly off across the pasturelands to its once-upon-a-time destination, what a broad highway it affords for stepping-off, for swinging along, with no need to watch your footing, so that you command the whole landscape. Now a cut running between strawberry-grown, daisy-decked slopes; now an embankment high above neighboring fields; now an unroofed cattle-pass to leap or an unbridged sluice to hurdle. An inland voyage you are making; just enough aloof from surroundings to suggest exploration or "touristing through"; just leisurely enough and intimate to make you acquainted and familiar with every simple beauty and every quiet adventure along the route.

How little one enjoys walking a well kept-up, furbished, functioning road-bed, compared to traveling one which nature has taken over to operate! Nature's management of railways, given a season or two of adjustment, effaces the sharp ugliness of glittering rails and square-edged ties, and grassless ballasting. Her adept methods soften the harsh lines of mechanical efficiency, to replace them by landscaping.

As we stride along the ancient right of way, thankful indeed to have anywhere a faultless thoroughfare to which to resort—now that the auto has driven the biped from the highways—thinking, observation, rhapsodizing, are all given fluent facility. These railways remind us of the many long-unused canal-beds which stretch through New York State. What shall we see next? What but leagues of abandoned electric-car lines. For is not the trolley soon to follow the canal and the uneconomic branch railway? What stepping-stones of America's industrial progress her highways are! The canoe-rippled river; the foot-trail along its banks and from portage to portage; the bridle path for horse-back transport; the corduroyed and stump-studded wagon track through the wilderness; the dirt road; the canal; the one-track railroad; the turnpike; the present macadam and concrete floors that roll the giant truck and the humming limousine. These tell more history than the schoolbooks. We muse, also, upon what manner of queer vehicles first traveled these ways. What odd struggling locomotives, what cumbersome canal boats participated in those distant inaugural-day ceremonies. Then, during busy years, what mechanical evolutions took place: all was changed in half a decade; in another half, changed again. Swifter and swifter ran the race; tamer and tamer became the right of way; more and more populous became the towns.

As I write about them, my deserted railroads, legions of snapshots flash past in review. Along many a spot on my railroads the young hemlocks and new pines have made bold to tiptoe out from the woods, on one side or the other, to reclaim the strip of land filched ruthlessly from their tribe so many years ago. On many a pastured area of the lines pink and white bouncing bet has made settlement in congested clumps, favorite July rendezvous of humming bird and buccaneering bee. Where the turf is right, the fairy-ring mushroom spreads itself lusciously along the straightaway, and has contributed many a basketful for camp fire and kitchen. A long line of homesteading marmots have taken life tenure of the sinuous artificial mound, realizing that it was constructed exactly to their requirements of slope and soil. How like discovering a flint Indian relic it is to find, half buried in leaf-mold and grass, an oval iron coupling-ring, such as never since 1890! Here amid singing birds, rustling thickets, browsing cattle and smokeless sky, to unearth a reminder of so ancient a day makes you ready to paraphrase Old Caspar, and say of nature's conquest, "Ah, 'twas a glorious victory!"

Gem Mining in the United States

With all its great mineral wealth, the United States does not take high rank in gem mining, and its production during the year for which figures are available reached only a value of $106,523. This, however, is the lowest total since the Geological Survey began the collection of statistics in 1883, except in the single year of 1896, when the value dropped to $87,850.

Four gem minerals — corundum, quartz, tourmaline, and turquoise—represent four-fifths of the total annual value, the chief stone of the lot being the sapphire variety of corundum, which is used industrially for the frictionless bearings of watches and other instruments. The gem minerals are chiefly supplied by Montana, Nevada, California, Colorado, Maine, and Arizona, although some production is reported by 20 other states. Arkansas yielded a number of good-sized diamonds last year, including a canary-colored octahedron weighing nearly eighteen carats, but the total production annually of the country never exceeds a few thousand dollars.

FLORENCE IN SUMMER

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

As the June days pass and the heat increases the city of Florence empties daily. Some of the great hotels begin to close their doors. The trains going northward are crowded; the large colony of English and American residents scatter, the passing tourists vanish, and we who remain are a mere handful, held here for one reason or another, while others are at the sea or in the mountains, to spend the summer in town.

Of course we are much to be pitied! Florence, so the people who have never tried it tell us, is "impossible in summer." Yet, as is so often the case with those who are pitied by the on-lookers, we do not find our lot at all a pitiable one. Indeed, there are those of us who love Florence at no season so deeply as in the summer, when it is more truly Italian, more free from the foreign element, regains more of its own native character than at any season of the year.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The colors deepen and the shadows sharpen by 9 o'clock

To be at ease in Florence in summer one only needs to regulate one's days according to the season: to realize that the burning midday is not meant for vigorous exercise but for quiet and musing; to learn the beauties of the early morning, the morning at 4 and 5 and 6, exquisite hours which we are prone to waste in sleep: to revel in the Italian summer night.

In summer the working day of necessity begins early. One wakes at daybreak and goes out into the glad radiance of the dawn. In the clear blue sky, which will deepen to so deep an azure a few hours later, the swallows are wheeling, the pigeons from the Duomo and the Uffizi beating their iridescent wings. The river shallow after the drought, flows slowly as pale green oil beneath the old houses and through the circles formed of the gray stone and purple shadow of the bridges toward the Pisan Sea. Boys are leaning over the parapet watching the sandmen, already at work below, their picturesque boats casting sharp-cut shadows on the water. Along the walls sit rows of fishermen, serene and silent. They do not seem visibly either to arrive or to depart: they are simply there, . . . and at a later hour they are not there: that is all.

Below the white statues of the seasons, which guard the Trinita Bridge, the lavender sellers are binding their gray scented spikes, gathered far up on the hillsides, into cones for laying away in linen chests to preserve a breath of summer when summer itself is long gone past. The freshly watered streets are cool, and across them the old palaces cast long shadows. From many towers the bells are ringing. In the depths of the green river the pale plaster façades of the old houses, which rise sheer from it, are reflected like cool palaces of pearl; like a city fragile, illusive, mutable; trembling a little as the ripples wash against the piers of the bridges; a city from which all petty detail has been eliminated and only the broad and lovely masses remain.

By 9 o'clock it begins to be hot. The colors deepen and the shadows sharpen. Ten o'clock comes, 11, . . . ah, how hot it grows! The shadows grow narrow; by midday all the cool has withdrawn into the great stone or marble vaults of churches or palaces, or into the ancient narrow streets, which run like cañons beneath the high dark houses.

The flower sellers have almost disappeared at this season for now the "forestieri" are gone they find but little market. Besides, the flower season is well-nigh over; the sheaves of white Annunciation lilies, which lately scented all the city, are withered. The great creamy magnolia blossoms, the scarlet pomegranates, the rosy and crimson oleanders yet linger, together with carnations, crimson, white, and red, but the time is fast approaching when, after our feast of flowers, we shall know a fast until, in autumn, they begin to bloom again.

At the street corners stand barrows heaped with great crimson cherries, cherries which literally require "two bites," so large are they; and after the cherries come the summer figs; and then the watermelons with their crimson pulp; and later the grapes, peaches and autumn figs.

In the piazzas the sellers of cooling drinks set up their gay little stalls, hungs with garlands of lemons and green leaves, lovely as some Della Robbia frieze, while on the marble or white-painted slabs stand decanters with brightly colored fruit sirups and lemons, and glasses, and fresh water, and blocks of ice.

As noon comes on it is hot, very hot. The broad sunny streets are deserted; those who must be out pass by the narrow sideways, where the sun never penetrates. The drivers doze on the steps of their carriages; workmen lie at full length sleeping through their dinner hour in any strip of shade along the street. Men and women alike pass, fanning themselves. The pavements seem to give back the heat. Many of the shops close until later afternoon. Work, at all events between 12 and 3, is to a great extent suspended, and the city, under the profound and shadeless blue, is very quiet.

Yes, perhaps for a little then we sigh for the pine woods of Vallombrosa, the Swiss mountains, or the Adriatic shores; perhaps then, after all our professions, we become disloyal to Florence in her summer heat—but only for a little.

As the sun steps down to the Carrara mountains, and the gray hills wake into tints of amethyst and rose, as the cool breeze stirs the heavy air, we throw off the oppression. The city revives, awakens toward the evening: the streets fill, the Arno is gay with bathers, and every one goes out to enjoy the evening cool. We take our way to the café, and there, sitting in the Piazza in the social Italian fashion, read the papers, chat, or listen to the band. The whole city is awake, vivacious. Everywhere are gay crowds, eating ices, drinking sirups, strolling up and down.

The sky deepens from a luminous green to violet. Giotto's Tower gleams against it like an ivory shaft. The café, the brightly lighted Piazza, are gay; but too gay for this magic Tuscan night. We pass along to the Lung'Arno, but not to find solitude; for there are many there already, strolling up and down, hatless, by the river.

The moon rises over the mountains. The air is fragrant with limes and lavender. From across the river comes the throbbing of mandolins, and the high notes of the song which it accompanies stream out like a pennon toward the stars. Ah no, in such moments we who have to remain, . . . and even work, hard and actively . . . in Florence in summer, sigh no longer for "summer resorts"; for we are happy in the city; and it troubles us not a whit that we are unfashionable in our doings; since where can we find anything more perfect than the evening and the morning which make up the day in Florence in July?

MACKINAC ISLAND

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

As all the east turns to Nantucket, so does the middle west turn to Mackinac. Up almost at the junction of three lakes flaunts the island—Michilimackinac, The Great Turtle, with an ever present breeze stirring the greenery before the red-roofed fort, and the ever present pageant of lake craft idly steaming past.

Once it was Marquette and the "black robes" whose long canoes halted at Mackinac, again it was that doughty adventurer, LaSalle, who breasted the straits. Indeed, Mackinac's very history is an argosy of Indians, of tanned voyageurs and coureurs de bois paddling gayly westward from Mount Royal and Quebec, of the British and finally the Americans. Its very fort, nowadays, is no more than a picturesque memory of days gone by, and its white blockhouse, loopholed and bastioned, speaks eloquently of a frontier two centuries old.

The Indians at least still tenant Mackinac, a kindly, solemn folk, whose birch baskets and canoes find ready favor with the tourist. For the tourist is legion. As a rule, all passenger ships en route from Buffalo to Chicago, and many other lake liners, put in at Mackinac for an hour or so. Whereupon, the tourist disembarks to wander the quiet island roads, to search out the flower gardens, and stray farther and farther afield, until presently the ship's siren blares forth a discordant warning and he hastily turns his steps dockward.

At one end, looking toward Mackinaw City on the Michigan mainland, straggles the little white village of Mackinac, fringed with bazaars where one may buy nearly anything, and rimmed by small hotels and boarding houses. Beyond is the fort and its attendant blockhouse, and beyond that a pleasant growth of pine and birch, where many a shady drive goes winding in search of Arch Rock. It is a sad fact to chronicle that, while the rock is a perfect arch, through which one may see the blue Straits of Mackinac dimpling in the north wind, it is judiciously reenforced year by year by the addition of concrete. But it is yet Arch Rock.

Life at Mackinac is as you please, strenuous or leisurely. You may tramp or ride around the island, you may loaf on the golden beaches, swim in the laughing blueness of the straits, boat at the Snows, or, if you be set on lesser pleasures, watch the fleets of the lakes go by in steady procession.

Out of the south will rise the white bulk of the Chicago boat—The Northland—while up from Huron an Anchor liner may race to port, her green hull and white superstructure, topped by a red funnel, lending gay color to the drab docks. Or it may be the little white packet that runs to the Soo, the ferry over from Mackinaw City, or the enormous car ferry butting through the short swells to St. Ignace and the upper peninsula.

Ore carriers, lumber carriers, whalebacks, tugs and tows, all steam merrily by Mackinac on a summer's afternoon, and there are yet other days when the straits are one spread of racing whitecaps, the tall pines wave and thrash, and the home-bound freighters buck the gale with green water on their decks, and spume flying funnel-high.

TWILIGHT ON THE AVON

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Primrose sinks to gray and orange pales to amber,
All stilled with sudden hush is the whir of song-bird's wing;
The pheasant in the brake reflects the setting glories,
But the ceaseless hymn of life is still continuing.
The wild duck starts athwart the eddying river,
And herons call as through the dusk they fly.
Each husky "Croak" is echoed by a marsh frog,
Who pauses for a moment to survey the colored sky.
Sweet is the air with bluebells and with cowslip,
Whose soft chimes ring a farewell to the day;
A late bee laden with its honeyed burden
Hums soft refrain to the breeze song in the May.
Green rushes quiver as a moorhen changes quarters,
And a little brown rat paddles, in his coat of sable hue;
Gently the sun throws "Good-by" across the waters,
As quiet as a little bird who drops to drink the dew.

CAMBRIDGE "MAY WEEK" OF 1921

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The Cambridge "May week" of 1921 will not stand out as the most brilliant for the simple reason that the industrial situation played havoc with it. When the strike came there was probably no town with so many to cater for with less coal and no town has experienced greater difficulty getting any. The result was that strict rationing had to be immediately introduced, and there was for a long time considerable doubt if it would be possible to hold the festivities at all. The official decision to carry on was only come to a very few days before the week opened, with somewhat disastrous results on the early functions. The depleted railway services kept many people from a distance away and the result was that the visitors in the main were people who lived within motoring distance from Cambridge. It was most unfortunate as, under normal conditions, a record "May week" was anticipated, for never were the functions arranged so numerous or so various.

Yet the only variation from the out and dried this year was the little episode by the Pavement Club. This organization is the only original product of the anti-war Cambridge. It was formed this term by undergraduates who, thinking that there was too much rush and bustle about Cambridge life, decided upon a rest hour once a week in the open in a public highway, since the club does not boast of any headquarters. The only condition of membership is that a member, man or woman, must sit during meeting. As a climax to a most amusing term's work the club decided on a push bicycle ramble, which was attended by nearly 700 undergraduates on all sorts and conditions of "grids." For an hour and a half they caused much fun as they slowly perambulated the town, using prohibited passages and even cycling over the almost "holy" ground in the Senate House yard, where they also played "ring a ring o' roses.

When the women get their degrees—the prospect of which has been further delayed by the postponement until October of the second vote on the question—the Footlight Dramatic Club and the Amateur Dramatic Club will no doubt admit women students as members, but in the meantime the women's parts are still being played by men. In both cases this year they have done well, but when the old barrier is broken down the performances will be much more enjoyable if they provide less amusement. The Footlight's production, "What a Picnic," is remarkable for the really wonderful acting of Claude Hulbert, a younger brother of Jack Hulbert, whom many people consider has a great future before him as a comedian. He is certainly the best Cambridge has produced for many a year.

Dancing was again very popular and balls there were in abundance. The Monday after the boat races is always the big night, and this year there were no fewer than seven arranged for the one evening.

The various undergraduate papers have flooded the town with special "May week"" numbers, which vary considerably in quality. All of them devote a large amount of space to poetry, poor poetry; in fact one of them is composed of nothing else. Sketching seems to be almost a lost art, but that may be because these journals are having hard work to make ends meet and the making of blocks is an expensive business.

Morses
The Preferred Chocolates
Chicago, U.S.A.

WHITTIER FOUNTAIN IN AMESBURY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

To have lived and roamed as a child in Whittier Land was a privilege certainly, but it was enjoyed then because of the place itself and not because of Whittier, for it must be confessed that the poet was scarcely thought of until some time later. The child roamed the hills, the fields and the woody places that the Quaker poet roamed, and he loved the same lakes, rivers, brooks and beaches, but it was without Whittier, so to speak.

When the child became a man and went far away from his native place—it was then that John Greenleaf Whittier came largely and especially into his thoughts. It became natural to think of Amesbury, Massachusetts, somewhat as the world thinks of it, with regard to its connection to its most renowned citizen. Also, distance from the home vicinity engendered a new fondness for it, and old familiar landmarks took on a deeper meaning through reading the poet who had known them. And the man, thus returning, in his thoughts, roamed again his childhood country, except that now it was with Whittier, and it made such a difference in the nature and degree of enjoyment.

Near the foot of Mundy Hill is a spring which has bubbled clear, cold water for unknown centuries before white men ever stooped over its refreshing content. Whittier, peering back into the glory of the past and aware of the actualities of the present, saw the spring as 'something more than did the child and consequently wrote "The Fountain."

To the boy, the spring was indeed wonderful and mysterious, with its pure, cold water coming straight out of the depths of the earth, and never ceasing or scarcely diminishing, be the season wet or dry. It was easy for the boy to believe that the place had no bottom as was the common story told. The boy's first visit to "The Fountain" was when he was just big enough to cover the distance of a half-mile each way, and in company with his grandfather. None of the stories heard or read since has stood out more distinctly than those connected with this spring. Some relate to the visits of Indians upon the early settlers, of all trails crossing beside the spring, and other tales, such as the habit of the pioneer women doing their Monday washing upon its bank.

It was consequently natural that the boy's childhood trails passed closely by the spring more times than not. He would gather cresses in the springtime from the little stream which ran from it, and whittle out whistles from the new shoots of willow near at hand. And in the winter, what an exciting place for coasting was furnished by the hill steeply sloping above it! But the spring, as though still loyal to a responsibility to quench daily the thirst of a whole village of dusky red men, bubbled free of all ice and snow, regardless of the height of the storm or the drop of the temperature. And now that the boy has become a man, he sometimes sits on the front piazza of his father's house on the hill and watches the various groups of people come to the spring on a warm afternoon, lie face down to drink, perhaps recline for a while in the inviting shade, and then stroll away. "The Fountain" is still in the midst of a pasture and surrounded by open fields.

Whittier took all this and elevated it in the verses which tell the legend of the last visit to the spring, to

. . . the dwelling
Of his warrior sires,
Where no lingering trace was telling
Of their wigwam fires,

of a lone Indian, and of what his thoughts must have been as he went away, never to return.

And the merry children, laden
With their fruits or flowers.—
Roving boy and laughing maiden,
In their schoolday hours,
Love the simple tale to tell
Of the Indian and his well.

And so, that which was "the spring" to the boy has become "The Fountain" to the man, who often finds himself far from home. He picks up a volume of Whittier and revisits his home country—may he be so presumptuous as to say—hand-in-hand with the poet. Be it Powow Hill or Powow River, the Merrimac, the Isles of Shoals, Hampton Beach, or any of the rest, it is now loved with richer feeling through the verses of one who saw with richer perception.

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CHILEAN MISSION SENT TO ARGENTINA

It Will Also Visit Brazil, the Aim Being, It Is Stated, to Join the South American Republics in a Close Political Union

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—International political interest in South America centers just now in the embassy extraordinary which, under the leadership of the Chilean Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Jorge Matte Gormas, is visiting Argentina and Brazil on a special mission. It has been stated freely in well-informed political circles of Santiago, and not denied, that this embassy has for its object the cementing of a formal alliance between Argentina, Brazil and Chile which has existed informally ever since the A. B. C. conference at Niagara Falls, when the three South American republics tried by their good offices to settle the quarrel between the United States and Mexico. It is admitted that the embassy carries the drafts for new commercial treaties, and it also is stated that it carries drafts for political treaties of a very important nature.

Chile, since the inauguration of President Alessandri last December, is taking the initiative in an attempt to join the South American republics into a close political union, and the trip of this embassy extraordinary indicates that the initiative is not to be confined to notes and theories, as has been the case with similar moves in the past.

The embassy consists of 11 persons besides the Minister for Foreign Affairs and includes the Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, representatives of the Chilean Senate and Chamber of Deputies and staff officers of the army and navy.

Important Treaties Pending

In March it was announced from Santiago that President Alessandri intended making a trip to Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro on a special mission which had for its object the concluding of important treaties with Argentina and Brazil. It developed later that he had intended primarily to visit Buenos Aires and that the Brazilian Government, hearing of this, invited him to visit Brazil as well. President Alessandri then found that internal problems demanded his attention to such an extent that he would not be able to undertake the mission, whereupon he announced that his Minister for Foreign Affairs would take his place.

Shortly before President Alessandri's inauguration Chile decided not to join Argentina in withdrawing from the League of Nations, but Alessandri's policy from the very beginning has been in favor of uniting the South American republics to solve their own international problems and leave the European countries to solve theirs. He wants South Americans and not the League of Nations to solve the Tacna-Arica puzzle and other South American boundary disputes, and it is understood that he plans that one of the principal objects of the strengthened A. B. C. alliance should be the forcing of a settlement of the conflict now existing between Chile, Peru and Bolivia, and those existing between Peru and Ecuador and between Bolivia and Paraguay.

Tacna-Arica Question

President Alessandri has announced his determination of settling the Pacific question during his administration and on more than one occasion has let it be known that he would welcome the intervention of Argentina and Brazil as arbitrators. In this he is strongly opposed by the other parties of the conflict, Bolivia and Peru, who have presented their claims to the League of Nations, announcing that they will not entertain the intervention of other South American republics, and maintaining that they will insist upon the terms of the Treaty of Ancon.

Chilean Government officials have admitted that the special embassy now in Brazil is the outgrowth of Alessandri's hopes of settling the Tacna-Arica question during his administration. The government also admits that Dr. Matte carries with him the drafts of treaties to be signed with Argentina providing for the construction of two transandine railways, one of which will connect northern Argentina with the provinces which Chile obtained from Bolivia and Peru after the Nitrate war.

At the same time that it was being officially announced that Chile was proposing the signing of new commercial treaties with Argentina and Brazil, it was also reported in well-informed quarters, and not denied by the government, that Chile also would propose the signing of military and political treaties which would make the A. B. C. alliance a powerful political entity.

On the eve of the embassy's departure from Santiago, the Chilean papers stated editorially that Dr. Matte undoubtedly would have occasion to explain the international policy of the present Chilean Government and its aims with regard to existing conflicts.

The A. B. C. Alliance

The arrival of the embassy at Rio gave rise to widespread discussion of the A. B. C. alliance, and it is significant that Dr. Lauro Muller, former Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs, who brought about the informal alliance, should have made the arrival of the embassy the occasion for explaining in the press the objects of the alliance, stating that it was widely misunderstood abroad.

Dr. Lauro Muller said that the A. B. C. alliance concerns only Argentina, Brazil and Chile, and that it does not affect other South American republics. The primordial idea of the alliance, he said, was to provide for the arbitration among the three signatory republics of any difference between any two the republics, under the supervision of the third. He stated that as no difference now exists among the A. B. C. republics the treaty cannot disturb the peace of South America.

The "Nación" of Santiago, which is very close to the Alessandri administration, printed a long editorial just after the departure of the embassy in support of President Alessandri's South American policy, declaring that this is an opportune moment for the important countries of South America to consider the advisability of adopting a united policy toward the League of Nations and to study their own interests "instead of remaining bound up in the hazard of international friendships and enmities which are dividing Europe."

Continental Doctrine

"It is more than ever important," said the "Nacion," "for the New Korld to follow Jefferson's continental doctrine and neither to mix up in European affairs nor to permit Europe to mix up in ours. The Latin-American nations, with a combined population of more than 80,000,000 and an area of 18,000,000 kilometers, constitute a powerful economic and military power, yet they have the same representation in the League as Greece, with a population of 7,000,000."

The editorial concluded with the statement that the League of Nations is defective, in that it is too intimately connected with "the Versailles attempt to solve all post-war problems with a single stroke of the pen."

Argentine public opinion also appears to be swinging toward a practical political union of American republics for the solution of Pan-American problems, especially those which are likely to lead to hostilities.

Several editorials have appeared in the Buenos Aires newspapers recently to the effect that the moment has arrived to make Pan-Americanism practical instead of theoretical, and that for Pan-Americanism to be practical it must bring to the American countries a solution of those political questions which continue to present a problem in the way of Pan-American peace.

The "Razón," commenting on this question the other day, said: "The first problem facing Pan-Americanism is the Tacna-Arica question. Nothing can be said or written about Pan-Americanism which has not already been said and the time is ripe for action. Such action cannot be an imposition on anyone, since it is the wish of every one on the American continent."

Legations May Become Embassies

In view of this agreement of public opinion in Argentina, Brazil and Chile regarding a united action on the part of South American republics, there is a good deal of expectancy as to just how important the present embassy really is and as to what announcements will be made regarding new treaties after it returns to Santiago. It is reported that one result of the mission will be that Argentina, Brazil and Chile will raise their legations in each of the other two countries to be embassies.

Chilean newspapers have scoffed at the announcement that was made once to the effect that the sole mission of the embassy was to express to Brazil Chile's continued friendship and to repay a visit made to Chile several years ago by the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs. One of the Santiago papers stated that it was hardly conceivable that an embassy extraordinary of such a size would be sent to Brazil just to assure the Brazilians of a friendship that was commonly known to exist, or that it should suddenly occur to the Chilean Government to repay an official visit that was made seven or eight years ago. Even if such should be the case, the paper concluded, it was difficult to understand the urgency of starting the mission on its journey immediately under the Minister for Foreign Affairs, when it could just as well have waited a little longer until internal questions would permit President Alessandri to head the embassy, had its object been one merely of etiquette.

HETCH HETCHY DAM PROJECT ADVANCING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The foundation work on the great dam which will impound the waters of the upper Tuolumne River in the Hetch Hetchy project for San Francisco, has been completed. The valley has been excavated at the dam site to bedrock and the solid rock has been drilled to a depth of 20 feet to secure a solid anchorage for the cyclopean dam.

When completed, the dam will stand 312 feet above the floor of the valley, blocking up the gorge of the Tuolumne River and impounding 12,000,000,000 gallons of water for the city's use. The pouring of concrete into the foundation, which starts soon, will continue uninterruptedly for one year.

JURY CONVICTS TWO MINE UNION OFFICERS

COLUMBUS, Kansas — Alexander Howat and August Dorchy, president and vice-president of the Kansas Miners Union, have been found guilty by a jury of violating criminal provisions of the Kansas Industrial Court law by calling a strike. The jury found both guilty of a misdemeanor. A motion for a new trial will be filed, attorneys for the convicted union leader said. Judge Boss will pass on the motion on July 8. If it is denied, he will then enter sentence.

Although Mr. Howat has been convicted of several offenses in connection with the calling of strikes and his alleged defiance of the Industrial Court, this was his first conviction by a jury.

MR. MONDELL TELLS OF SESSION'S WORK

In Reply to Critics He Points to Saving on Army and Navy, and Passage of Peace Resolution and Emergency Tariff

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In answer to widespread allegation of failure by the present Administration to accomplish results commensurate with the demands caused by present industrial and economic conditions, Frank W. Mondell (R.), Representative from Wyoming and Republican leader in the House, on Saturday made a lively defense of the House so far as the work of this session was concerned, declaring that it had never been excelled by any previous Congress within the same length of time for "efficiency and for well-planned dispatch of business."

Recently, the President indicated that if the Congress would settle down to a consideration of taxation and tariff and pass adequate laws on those two major subjects, nothing further could be expected of it. Both of these branches of legislation remain to be dealt with, but Mr. Mondell asserted that while they were being given intensive consideration in committees much important legislation on other subjects had been enacted and that the permanent tariff bill had now been presented.

Mr. Mondell's Remarks

In a review of the work of the session Mr. Mondell said in part:

"Some of us were of the opinion that it would be wiser to consider taxation questions immediately after the passage of the temporary tariff bill, but the sentiment of the country, as reflected in newspapers, letters and telegrams, seemed to be overwhelmingly in favor of the consideration of a permanent tariff measure first, and the House responded to that demand and its Committee of Ways and Means has worked steadily and without ceasing in the preparation of the tariff bill.

"Unquestionably the country has been impatient at the length of time required for the preparation of this measure, but the examination of its 346 pages, its thousands of paragraphs, will convince any reasonable person that the time consumed in preparation has been well spent and that a tremendous task has been speedily and wisely accomplished.

"I am of the opinion that the measure as it will be presented to the House next Wednesday will have more general and united support and commendation, both in the Congress and in the country, than any tariff bill since the Civil War.

Other Work Done

"While other Congresses have marked time during the preparation of a tariff measure, this Congress has labored diligently and effectively, has performed an amount of work and has to its credit a volume of accomplishment unmatched in any like period under similar circumstances. The record for efficiency and for well planned dispatch of business has never been excelled.

"This session of Congress has accomplished a net saving of approximately $104,000,000 on the army and navy appropriation bills as compared with the same bills as they stood at the close of the last Congress, a reduction of approximately $18,000,000 in the army bill and of $86,000,000 in the navy bill.

"The Congress has brought the state of war to an end and established an official peace status through the passage of the peace resolution.

"The passage of the emergency tariff bill and the anti-dumping provisions which it carried was in itself of sufficient importance to stamp the session of Congress as one thoroughly capable of prompt and efficient action.

"Congress has been struggling for years over the question of so-called packer legislation. Bills for the regulation and control of the meat packing industry have passed one house or the other repeatedly but it remained for this session of Congres to present a sound and effective measure which is now in conference and will become a law in the very near future.

"An amendment of the Prohibition Enforcement Act was made necessary by the so-called beer decision rendered by Attorney-General Palmer just before he retired from office. A bill embodying the necessary legislation was prepared and has been practically agreed upon."

PARADES TO FEATURE FOURTH IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Parades rather than firecrackers will be the order of the day here on this Independence Day. Among the features planned for a safe and sane Fourth of July will be a parade of detachments from army and navy forces, veterans of various wars, Sons of the American Revolution, the Fédération des Vétérans Français de la Grande Guerre and representatives of other organizations will march from the Battery. Under the auspices of the Sons of the American Revolution, ceremonies will then be held at the tomb of Gen. Bechet Rochefontaine in the graveyard of St. Paul's Chapel, upon which a bronze palm, sent by the Council General of the Marne and the Municipal Council of Ay, will be placed by Julian Massing, representing France.

The American Association for Recognition of the Irish Republic will parade up Fifth Avenue, be reviewed by Mayor John F. Hylan, and hold a celebration with speeches in the sheep meadow in Central Park.

A community pageant will be held at Indian Field in Van Cortlandt Park, and enemies of the Eighteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States are also scheduled to parade and be reviewed by the Mayor.

PENNSYLVANIA TAX ON COAL PROTESTED

Massachusetts Fuel Administrator Requests the State's Attorney-General to Take Action Claiming the Levy Is Illegal

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Pennsylvania's new tax on coal, which went into effect on July 1 and which is expected to increase the price to consumers in Massachusetts from 30 to 40 cents a ton, may be tested before the United States Supreme Court upon the initiative of this State, the fuel administrator, Eugene C. Hultman, having requested the Attorney-General of Massachusetts to take action against the State of Pennsylvania.

With the price of coal in Massachusetts only a little lower than it was during and immediately after the war, consumers generally are finding it a hardship enough to meet the prevailing price throughout the State.

The fuel administrator says that the Pennsylvania Legislature some years ago authorized a tax of this nature but that the Supreme Court of the United States overruled it by handing down a decision that such a tax would be unconstitutional. It is understood that the fuel administrator and the state Attorney-General will confer early this week upon the steps to be taken in the matter.

Coincident with the application of the new tax on the part of the State of Pennsylvania came an announcement from the Hudson Coal Company, reputed to be one of the largest shippers of anthracite into the New England territory, that 25 cents a ton would be added to the wholesale price. This advance was said to be in line with the regular schedule adopted by the producers and which resulted in 10-cent advances on May 1 and June 1.

Although the time has passed when a majority of family consumers of anthracite have had their bins filled for the winter it is known that there has been a general tendency to hold back in the hope of something happening to bring the prices down. As a result of this there is said to be a great deal more coal on hand among the retailers than there generally is at this time. Consumers are wondering, therefore, if the advances made by the producers, on account of the Pennsylvania state tax or for other reasons, will immediately show in the local prices.

Students of the New England coal problem who have believed that there is something wrong in a situation which maintains prices close to what they were during the war and more than double what they were before the war, have been loath to believe that it would be possible to continue these prices indefinitely and in the face of a large amount of pressure upon Congress to pass legislation to get at all the facts in the coal situation.

Notwithstanding the fact that the state fuel administrator himself recently advised consumers to get in their winter stores there has been no rush to do so although a great many undoubtedly took his advice. The new situation, brought into existence through the imposition of a tax by a state which consumes a comparatively small part of its own production, is adding another complication to a problem which a great many New England consumers believe should be taken in hand immediately by the National Congress.

PAINTERS REDUCE RATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

UTICA, New York—A wage reduction of 6 cents per hour, to go into effect tomorrow, has been agreed to voluntarily by the Painters Union. The paperhangers also announced a similar cut. In a statement announcing the reduction, the union said that it felt that it was making a fair cut in wages as the painters and paperhangers had long been the most poorly paid of all the trades. This is not quite half the cut proposed by the employers on May 1, which precipitated the strike in the industry.

COMMISSION TO PERU NAMED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Members of the official commission to represent the United States at the centennial celebration of Peruvian independence at Lima, July 24, have been appointed by President Harding. They are Alfred Douglas, Washington; Rear Admiral Hugh Rodman, Maj.-Gen. Hunter Liggett, William B. Thompson, New York City; A. Piatt Andrew, Massachusetts, and John W. Garrett of Baltimore, Maryland. A. Robert Elmore of Washington will be secretary of the commission.

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INTEREST CENTERS ON FORDNEY BILL

Greater Degree of Protection to Be Asked of Congress by Certain Interests—Action by the Senate on Navy Bill Awaited

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Chief interest in Congress this week centers on the opening of the debate on the Fordney tariff bill in the House, probably next Thursday, when a determined drive will be launched to obtain a greater degree of protection for certain lines of American industry said to be slighted in the pending legislation.

Next in importance is the expected action in the Senate with reference to the conference report on the naval appropriation bill, which includes the Borah disarmament amendment. Failure of the Senate to adopt the report last week left the navy in dire fiscal straits, as the fiscal year ended on June 30. In view of the emergency the Senate is expected tomorrow or Wednesday to accept the $80,000,000 decrease forced by the House and vote the necessary $414,000,000 for the maintenance of the navy during the present fiscal year. Unless this is done, Congress will have to continue last year's appropriations from month to month, a situation which leaders in both houses wish to avoid.

There is no question about adoption of the disarmament amendment, which originally passed the Senate unanimously and received only four opposing votes in the House.

Holiday Recess

Congress will not be in session on Independence Day and the House members will not reassemble until Wednesday. Between then and the time the tariff bill is to be taken up, several minor bills relating to agricultural interests may be disposed of in the House. The members of that body are preparing themselves for a grinding campaign on the tariff bill, which Frank W. Mondell (R.), Representative from Wyoming, the Republican leader, forecasts will be passed by July 18. In view of the action of the Republican conference in throwing open to amendment such paragraphs as those relating to lumber, oil, dyes, chemicals and hides, a long and somewhat partisan fight is anticipated. Representatives of the interests affected declare the rates in the pending bill are not sufficiently high to protect them from foreign competition.

In the Senate prohibition is likely to bob up as an issue during the week and when that time comes the Willis-Campbell bill, annulling the Palmer beer ruling, will be jammed through, despite a stiff opposition.

More Recesses Sought

The senators on both sides of the chamber are doing their utmost to arrange for a series of brief recesses for the next month or six weeks with an understanding that important legislation is not to be considered during that period. William S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa, however, has obtained unanimous consent to vote on the so-called "maternity" bill on the tenth legislative day after June 30. It is believed this arrangement will not interfere with the plans for recesses.

On the other hand, a number of important bills are pending and action is being demanded upon them. The agricultural block of senators from the west and south are pressing for action on certain farmer relief measures, such as the "truth in fabric" bill and amendments to the federal farm loan bill. Besides that, pressure is being brought to bear in favor of the soldier bonus, but no early action on this legislation is expected.

Big business concerns and manufacturers who are expressing anxiety over the condition of the United States Patent Office have taken hope as the result of the special rule reported to the House giving privileged status to the Nolan bill increasing the personnel and salaries in that important bureau of the government. It is hoped that time will be found on Wednesday for a vote on this bill in the House, where it has been favorably acted on twice before. Owing to the inadequate force of special examiners and other trained experts, the work of the Patent Office in issuing patent rights is far behind. This condition has caused embarrassment and much worry to American concerns who have had hundreds of important patents pending for many months.

NEW JERSEY DRY LAW DEFENDED

Rights of Citizens Fully Protected in the Van Ness Act, Says Anti-Saloon League Official — Reply to Attack

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey—Every constitutional right of the citizen of New Jersey is protected in that State's prohibition enforcement law, known as the Van Ness Act, according to Samuel Wilson of the New Jersey Anti-Saloon League. The act was drafted, he says, by lawyers of great knowledge and experience in New Jersey procedure, and anyone wishing to test it in the courts will find that every question in controversy has been anticipated by decisions.

In replying to the attack on the act by an attorney for a liquor dealer arrested for violation of it, who argued that excessive bail was demanded and objected to the classification of bootleggers with their victims, drunkards, intoxicated automobile drivers and vagrants as disorderly persons who may be tried before a magistrate without a jury, Mr. Wilson said first that the bail was a matter to be taken up with the magistrate; the State or Legislature had nothing to do with that.

A bail bond was exacted to secure the attendance of an arrested person whenever the court shall order, and the amount is optional with the magistrate. That required from violators of the prohibition law ranged usually from $200 to $3500, he had noticed. But the amount of bail, he added, could not be considered a measure of the magnitude of the offense.

"The Legislature weighed very carefully every section of the act, and, after discussion by eminent lawyers, and a legislative hearing, decided that violators of the prohibition enforcement act should be prosecuted as disorderly persons, as they had a perfect right to do," said Mr. Wilson. "The bootlegger has one advantage over his victims, however; they may be tried by any magistrate, justice of the peace, recorder or police judge, whereas he is honored by being tried by a judge of the Court of Common Pleas or a Supreme Court justice. He is, therefore, all the better protected and surer of justice."

Mr. Wilson adds that higher court decisions fully justify the Legislature in classifying the drunkard-maker with his victims as disorderly persons who may be tried without jury in a summary manner before a magistrate. He quotes several court decisions to the effect that the Legislature is empowered to provide for the punishment of an offense which is disorderly conduct merely, and not indictable at common law, by summary proceedings without indictment or trial by jury.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR CLUBS' BIG MEETING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—More than 14,000 delegates from the 4,000,000 members of Christian Endeavor Societies will attend the sixth World's Christian Endeavor Convention which opens here on Wednesday. These delegates, representing more than 80,000 societies and 100 different religious denominations, will come from all parts of the United States and Canada. During the convention, which will be in session until July 11, evangelistic meetings will be held in the streets. Next Saturday, following the Good Citizens' Parade, frequently referred to as the dry parade, the organization, whose motto was long "A Saloonless Nation by 1920," will hold a world war memorial meeting in Central Park to be addressed by William Jennings Bryan.

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PRICES ON MOTORS ABOUT ADJUSTED

Efforts to Stabilize the Industry Are Reported to Be Bringing in Increased Sales — Good Buying Power Is Shown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—It is generally agreed that the mid-year reductions in automobile prices have stabilized the industry to a degree that is bringing increased sales to all companies, according to the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, which considers that prices adjustments in the automobile industry have been about completed. It is reported that while the new prices in many instances go back to the figures of a few years ago, nevertheless the models are often bigger, better finished and have such additional equipment as cord tires and electrical apparatus.

Carload shipments from the factories during April and May were 67 per cent of the production for the same two months of last year, and there is reason to believe June will be approximately at the rate. Compared with the rush of motor cars last spring, a two-thirds demand looks to be a big falling off, but, compared with normal years, it shows that the motor car business is faring much better than other lines.

There has been a steady demand for used cars, prices of which have also been substantially reduced.

Lower prices of new cars have been offset somewhat by the reduced allowances on used cars when offered for a trade-in by the retail buyer. In other words, many who waited for the reductions of the past few months, saved comparatively little, owing to the lower valuation on their old car.

Good buying power has been shown where prices have been reduced or where it was known that present prices and quality would be maintained.

The National Automobile Chamber of Commerce figures show that, with more than 8,000,000 passenger cars in use, the replacement demand alone should be about 1,000,000 cars. The production of passenger cars last year was 1,883,000. During this readjustment period some cars are being sold at a loss because of the high wages and the costly materials that were bought last fall, the chamber announces.

"The success of the automobile industry has been based on big production and the resulting low prices which insure a broad market. For that reason every effort has been made to produce better cars at lower prices to insure the big productions which make increased values possible. Moreover, in these readjustments of the past few weeks, motor car manufacturers generally have taken into consideration the need for increased car and truck sales by the 35,000 dealers throughout the country.

"The truck business continues to be on a par with general business, but with an improved future just as soon as general construction and road building programs get under way and railroads perfect their plans for the use of motor trucks for short haul traffic and in connection with store-door delivery."

COURSE IN PAPERMAKING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A feature of the Columbia University Summer School, opening tomorrow, will be a course in pulp and papermaking for industrial workers.

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LEGAL AID WORK BY BAR RECOMMENDED

Special Committee of American Bar Association Favors Taking Over of Work Now Done by Private Organizations

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — That the American Bar Association change its constitution to provide for the appointment of a regular standing committee to take over the legal aid work now done by private organizations, is the recommendation unanimously voted by a special committee chosen to investigate the proposal by the president of the association. This special committee has been under the chairmanship of Reginald Heber Smith, author of "Justice and the Poor," a book that has awakened considerable support for legal aid work since its publication two years ago.

This step, the taking over of the supervision and support of legal aid work as a national movement by the bar association, would be of far greater importance in the bringing about of equal justice under the administration of the law, regardless of financial means, than is generally realized, says Mr. Smith. That there still exists in the administration of the law a tremendous neglect when it comes to prompt and effectual justice to those without money to pay; that this lack operates in a far-reaching extent to hold back the whole cause of justice; and that as great as has been the service of legal aid organizations, the ideal of equal justice can never be anywhere near approached so long as the work remains in private hands and is not accepted as a common obligation of all the people, were some of the outstanding points written down by Mr. Smith at the conclusion of his nation-wide study.

Supervise and Support

With hundreds of other leading attorneys in America, Mr. Smith believes that the alliance between legal aid work and the bar should reach from top to bottom. Also, inasmuch as lawyers, directly and indirectly representing the people, are the leading champions of the law in the effecting of justice, the bar association, more than any other agency, should supervise and support legal aid, not only as a bounden duty but, most of all, as an unlimited opportunity for the attaining of a standard of law administration less than which no democracy should stoop to accept. Mr. Smith further feels that with the official recognition and assumption of legal aid work by the American Bar Association, the day when the courts of the land will themselves so reorganize as to take control of the entire legal aid procedure on behalf of the people, will be near at hand.

Two paragraphs from "Justice and the Poor," probably show as much as anything else the purposes of the bar association's special committee in drafting their recommendation to the association. They read as follows:

Performing Its Duty

"The appeal of the legal aid societies to the bar rests not only on this charity basis, but may also be put on a basis of services rendered. It is the fact that the organizations are performing for the bar its duty to the poor. To do this they are spending money, and by their work they are leaving the lawyers free to devote themselves to the cases of paying clients. If the members of the bar are to have the legal aid organizations perform a duty which by law and ethics is primarily their own obligation, then they may fairly be called upon to meet the expenses necessarily incurred by the societies in doing that work.

"Once these matters are given proper presentation, the loyal support of the bar, the assistance of the courts, and the sustaining interest of the public may be confidently expected. The ends which they seek to attain are of direct concern not only to the fair administration of justice, but to the well-being of the nation. It is of high importance that such developments be encouraged and supported, not for the sake of legal aid organizations themselves—they of themselves are nothing—but because of them, with all their faults and weaknesses, is contained our best immediate hope for a realization of our ideal of such an equal administration of the laws that denial of justice on account of poverty shall forever be made impossible in America."

WOMEN'S POLITICAL SCHOOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

CHAUTAUQUA, New York—The National League of Women Voters will conduct a school of political education here July 3-15, in cooperation with the Chautauqua Institution and the Chautauqua Women's Club, the object of which will be to inspire all women to enter into the woman movement, to encourage and improve community organization and to give such concrete and definite political education as to make it possible for students to pass it on to others. Mrs. Maud Wood Park, Mrs. Raymond Brown, Miss Mary Garrett Hay and others will speak.

RED CROSS CONVENTION

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Plans for a national convention of the American Red Cross, the first of the kind ever held, were announced on Saturday at national headquarters here. The convention will be held at the Ohio State Exhibition Grounds in Columbus, from October 2 to 8, and will bring together Red Cross workers and officials from all parts of the country. President Harding, General Pershing, Chief Justice Taft and Secretaries Weeks and Denby have been invited to attend, and the President has agreed to address the convention if affairs here will permit him to leave Washington at that time.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Numbers of women are swinging along the road, their skirts looped up and their heads tied with red bandanna handkerchiefs

A MORNING DRIVE TO MANGO BAY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

It is a fine, clear morning in spring, and at 6 a. m. the air in the Jamaica hills is crisp and cool. Our buggy is at the garden gate, the horses impatiently champing their bits and tugging at the reins eager to be off. We pick up our hand bag and set out for Mango Bay.

As we pass through the paddock the quiet cows pause in their grazing to stare and a young mule trots neighing after the buggy. In the banana field the broad leaves stand stiffly up, their silvery undersides gleaming in the sunlight. Heavy dew sparkles on the grass.

The road follows the bottom of a deep, narrow valley, with a clear, rocky stream running beside it. Half a mile from the gate rises a high cliff covered with ferns of many kinds. White flowering begonias trail down its steep sides, and long creepers, dangling from the top, sway to and fro in the breeze.

In the village a cart is taking up a party of laughing, chattering peasants. The mules are harnessed three abreast, after the custom of the country. It is market day. Numbers of women are swinging along the road, with the long, free strides of the barefooted. Their skirts are looped up just below the waist, and their heads tied with red bandana handkerchiefs, highly starched, with the ends sticking out behind. Their loads are carried on the head in small, wooden trays. Large, brown-skinned yams stick out, small bundles of green vegetables, bananas and plantains, oranges and grape fruit, prickly-skinned sour sops, pineapples, and many-colored mangoes.

Round the village post office a crowd is gathered for the morning mail. From a shed near by comes the aromatic scent of cedarwood where the village carpenter is plying his trade. Our mail collected, we resume the journey. Settlers' cottages are scattered along the road, mostly of thatch and wattle with here and there a frame dwelling. The gardens are crowded with pale green castor oil plants, pink flowering annatto, breadfruit, starapple and many other tropical fruit trees.

At the junction of two valleys the river is spanned by a bridge from which a fine view of the main ridge of the Blue Mountains is obtained. Their tops are clothed with dense forest. A few light clouds rest on the highest peak and from its side, a thousand feet below the summit, a white streak, showing through the dark woods, marks the source of the stream.

We pass a deep-blue pool of water in which some dusky yokels are taking a bath with much splashing and laughter, and enter a narrow cutting in the rock, covered with moss and a sort of grass bearing a scarlet flower something like the Red Hot Poker of northern gardens. Beyond the cutting the road runs round in a wide horseshoe curve cut out of the hillside and some caution is necessary in avoiding the numerous stones which are constantly rolling down and blocking the track.

Two miles more, along a level stretch bordered with banana fields and green pastures in which herds of Indian cattle are grazing, and we strike the coast by an old sugar estate, whose works and buildings lie hidden under masses of tropical vegetation. The tall brick chimney still stands with a wild fig tree sprouting from the top like the plume of smoke that once crowned it.

On the roadside, under the shade of a huge, spreading guango tree, a small market is being held. A donkey, with bulging panniers, sticks itself across our path and is removed with much pushing and pulling. A gang of women is breaking stones and singing.

The road follows the shore for some distance. Tiny hermit crabs scuttle at our approach; a large crane sails majestically by and red-headed John Crows hover overhead. The beach is strewn with pink-lipped conch-shells, delicate spine-covered sea eggs and bits of fan coral.

We climb the last mile which leads to the little seaport. The white chalk cliffs with green pastures above them remind one somewhat of the south coast of England, were it not for the coconut palms with which they are studded. From the top of the hill we look down on the red roofs and tall, white clock-tower of the town, peeping out of a forest of greenery. Behind us the palm-fringed shores of the bay curve round to a rocky promontory on which is a square-topped hill, part of the crater of an extinct volcano.

Out on the deep-blue waters two white-sailed droghers are heeling over to the fresh breeze, and off the wharf a long "whaler," piled with bunches of bananas, is laboriously making its way to the waiting steamer. We rumble over the railway bridge, down the embankment, and passing the trim, sanded buildings of the wharf and the crowded market, turn up the main street of Mango Bay.

LIBERTY OF PRESS IN NEW ZEALAND

Attorney-General Rules That All Literature Unless Advocating Violence May Be Distributed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

AUCKLAND, New Zealand — The leader of the Labor Party has drawn an important statement from the Attorney-General, Sir Francis Bell, on the policy of the New Zealand Government in respect to sedition and free speech. There has been some uneasiness, even among people who do not belong to the Labor Party, over the censorship established on books by the government; certain books which can be bought in the ordinary way in England and Australia, are banned in New Zealand. One of these is "Red Europe," a book by Frank Anstey, a well-known Socialist member of Parliament in Australia.

It has been feared that this censorship oversteps the bounds of traditional British freedom in the matter of free speech. Matters were brought to a head, so far as the Labor Party is concerned, by the recent conviction of a Socialist in Wellington for having sold copies of The Communist Program and other pamphlets. In convicting this man the magistrate pointed out that the literature in question plainly advocated the use of violence by workers to gain their ends. The leader of the Labor Party protested to the Attorney-General, contending that the conviction was an infringement of the right of free thinking, and asking whether the government proposed to prosecute men who read and circulated such books.

Full Freedom to Read

Sir Francis Bell's reply is an important definition of the government's attitude. He agrees entirely with the contention that there should be full freedom to read every viewpoint; but accuses the leader of the Labor Party of evading the real issue, which is the unlawful advocacy of violence.

"Each of the documents which the offender was found to have distributed advocated in the plainest manner bloodshed and violence as the method by which its propaganda was to be carried into effect. . . . I do not suggest that you are one of those who instigated and affirmed the distribution and circulation of literature advocating such methods. But your words can only mean that it is not criminal to advocate murder as a method of attaining social and political conditions or constitutional change. That is the issue between the government of a civilized country and offenders of the class for whom you ask that the prerogative of pardon should be exercised."

Advocacy of Violence

Sir Francis Bell points out that all war restrictions in freedom of speech have been repealed, save the law prohibiting advocacy of violence or lawlessness. "So long as men refrain in print or language from inciting to violence or lawlessness, they are absolutely free to hold and express any opinions, and to advocate any change, however revolutionary, in the Constitution, or in the form of government. "Advocacy of Communism, Socialism or a republic is not an offense. It is specifically provided by the Crimes Act that no one should be deemed to have a seditious intention only because he intends in good faith to incite His Majesty's subjects to attempt to procure by lawful means the alteration of any matter affecting the Constitution, laws, or government of the United Kingdom or of New Zealand."

It is neither unlawful nor seditious, says the Attorney-General, to preach "the wildest form of Socialism or Communism. What is unlawful and seditious is to advocate murder and violence as legitimate methods for attainment of political ends."

Broad Definition

The breadth of this definition of policy has been commented on in the press. It is lawful, under Sir Francis Bell's interpretation of the law, for a man to advocate the abolition of the monarchy, the setting up of a republic, and the separation of New Zealand from the rest of the British Empire—so long as he does not urge the use of violence. But the Labor Party is not entirely satisfied. It is recognized that to lay down a policy is one thing, and to administer it another.

The leader of the Labor Party has declared that certain banned books, which he names, do not advocate violence. In the meantime these books are being brought into the country and circulated in the face of the government's prohibition. It is feared that the ban will heighten curiosity as to the contents of such literature, and give it a prestige it does not deserve on its merits. It is only fair to the government to add that the booksellers' shops are full of socialistic literature on which no ban is placed.

INSTITUTE OF POLITICS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Massachusetts — Among the lecturers announced for the Institute of Politics to be held at Williams College from July 28 to August 27 is Count Paul Teleki, former Premier of Hungary, who is now on his way to this country. He is widely known as a geographer. Other lecturers will be: Professor Achille of the Free School of Political Sciences at Paris; Viscount James Bryce, former British Ambassador to the United States; Tomasso Tittoni, president of the Italian Senate; Baron Sergius A. Korff of Russia, and Stephen Pararetoff, former Bulgarian minister. Anybody having a particular interest in the study of foreign affairs may attend.

HARVARD SUMMER SCHOOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — An unusually large registration for the Harvard University summer school is indicated by the enrollment for the first day, more than 500 having signified their intention of taking one or more of the courses offered. The freshmen dormitories, two of which have been reserved for women, are already quite full.

JAILS EMPTIED BY PROHIBITION

Wisconsin University Professor Shows Gradual Lessening of Crime, Even Under Difficulties of Enforcing the Dry Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin — The number of empty jails throughout the United States is increasing, and this condition undoubtedly is due to prohibition. This was the assertion made by J. L. Gillin, professor of sociology at the University of Wisconsin, in an address at the recent National Conference of Social Work.

While reports from New York, Indiana and Michigan, made at the last year's conference, pointed in this direction, it was at that time too early to be certain of the effect of prohibition upon crime, said Dr. Gillin, but added evidence, found since then, indicates that prohibition, even with the difficulty that has thus far been experienced in perfect enforcement, has a decided negative effect upon criminality.

Professor Gillin said that the crimes that have been lessened by prohibition include assault, felonies, breach of the peace, desertion, habitual drunkenness, indecent liberties, disorderly conduct and vagrancy. "Crimes of violence are more influenced by liquor than crimes of cunning," he declared.

Professor Gillin quoted freely from statistics in support of his contention that abolition of liquor as a beverage had reduced crime. In Grand Rapids, Michigan, the jail population decreased two-thirds during the first year of prohibition. The number of cases adjusted in the police court of that city decreased almost half, while the crime of intoxication was shown to be only a little more than one-fourth what it was in 1916 and 1917.

Even in Pennsylvania, where a large amount of liquor had been obtained for "medicinal purposes," the number of non-support cases in Pittsburgh dropped from 1055, in 1919, to 746, in 1920. Cases reported of cruelty to children due to drink fell from 163 in 1919 to 14 in 1920. In spite of the increase in arrests due to the enforcement of the prohibition law, which had a tendency to increase the number of prisoners, the jail population of the State was decreased by half.

Similar figures were shown from Ohio, the District of Columbia, Illinois and Wisconsin. In this state thirteen counties, in which are situated the largest cities in the State, reported 1847 commitments to jail in 1914. In 1920, six of these counties reported none, while the other seven reported but 89.

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GRAY'S INN HONORS MR. JUSTICE ISAACS

Entertaining the Australian Federal High Court Judge by the Benchers Proved to Be an Honor of No Small Distinction

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Empire constitutional problems, much discussed of late, assumed interesting proportions when recently Mr. Justice Isaacs of the Federal High Court was entertained by the Benchers of Gray's Inn, an honor of no small distinction.

Any function at Gray's Inn is assured of its interest by the fact of the place itself, its attractive charm as one of those picturesque survivals of the Middle Ages which exist in London today, with but little change in their outward appearance, which remain secluded and beautiful spaces of detached serenity, though the London outside them is an increasing turbulence of crowds and the unending clamor of their multitudinous energies; and which hide away within the quiet of their gardens and squares a life entirely their own, where quaint old customs persist, and where the necessities of the times as they are become pleasantly diversified by the still faithfully observed ritual of a more dignified bygone age.

A Famous Place

Gray's Inn is a famous place. Its fifteenth-century hall, which has been the fit surrounding of generations of pageantry, and the scene of many memorable events, is one of the architectural glories of London. The hospitality of its Benchers, proud in their possession of a noble ancestry headed by Lord Bacon himself, is of honorable repute, and the recipient of it never less than a distinguished man.

The luncheon at which Mr. Justice Isaacs was the guest of the Benchers had for its surrounding all this impressive interest. The beautiful hall was filled by robed students of law, and practicing barristers, members of the Inn—save at the high table, sacred to the Benchers themselves. At their entrance the whole company stood until the high seats were filled by a company which included beside the treasurer of Gray's Inn (Mr. Justice Greer), who presided, the Lord Chancellor (Lord Birkenhead), Sir Lewis Coward (Dean of Gray's Inn Chapel), Lord Justice Atkin, Lord Mersey, the Master of the Rolls, Mr. Justice Roche, Mr. Justice Branson, Mr. Justice Eve, Mr. Justice Russell, the Attorney-General (Sir Gordon Hewart), and others.

Fellow Workers in Justice

The chairman, in toasting Mr. Justice Isaacs in a speech which, extending to the guest a hospitable welcome, recalled other occasions when distinguished members of the legal profession in other countries have been similarly welcomed at Gray's Inn, notably Mr. Choate and Mr. Davis, as Ambassadors of the United States, Sir Wilfred Laurier, General Smuts, Sir Edmund Barton, W. M. Hughes—the last two of whom were elected honorary Benchers of Gray's Inn. And in Mr. Justice Isaacs they welcomed, he said, a distinguished ornament of the bench of the Federal High Court of Australia, whom he commended as one born and educated in Australia, where, as was seen, "it is possible to create a great and distinguished judge, a great lawyer, an educated and cultured gentleman, by means of the provisions that are proper for that purpose in a far distant colony."

The Lord Chancellor also made graceful reference to the guest; and Mr. Justice Isaacs, in the course of an admirable reply, referred to his hosts as distinguished men of his profession who are fellow workers in the field of British justice. He would be glad, he continued, to carry back to his colleagues in Australia the Lord Chancellor's high expression of good will and esteem. In Australia, he went on, the whole substratum of the legal system there is the English common law; and common law, with all that it connotes, is a greater bond of unity than many people think. It not only imposes substantially the same rights and duties, but it is part of an age-long tradition, and the sentiments of people living under it are the same. "Your people and my people," said Mr. Justice Isaacs, in conclusion, "are alike in this—that we have a common devotion and loyalty to the Empire. You do not want any words of mine to convince you of that. Australia's sentiments on that point are literally graven on the rock with a pen of iron. You can read the record plainly on the fields of France, the shores of Gallipoli, and elsewhere.

Firm as a Rampart

"In the future that is before us, no doubt the steps of our daily life will be far apart. Although we are a self-governing community—and we prize our autonomy, hold it as a priceless possession and would not abate one jot of it, any more than you would think of denying it—we cherish our place in the imperial family of nations. We are a Commonwealth of Australian people, of Australian states, and we have a constitution of our own devising. We have complete independence of policy and freedom of action—but we stand firm as a rampart of the Empire. Although our lines of policy may lead us to divergent positions, yet in the last analysis, in the things that spell a nation's fate, let no man doubt this, that our great and abiding hope is to share with you, and to help in our own way, in fashioning the splendid destiny that assuredly is the heritage of this great and noble Empire."

Mr. Justice Isaacs' speech was heard with great interest by all present, and his words were frequently cheered. At its close the Benchers and their guest withdrew, leaving the old hall to the law students, as is the custom, for an hour of friendly intercourse.

So ended an enjoyable function, not the least important feature of which was the opportunity it gave all concerned in it for closer acquaintance where acquaintance must for the most part be slight and at long distance. In that regard these periodical gatherings of the heads of the legal profession for welcome in one or other of the old Inns of Court which are their headquarters, of a guest from abroad, are of high value. The distinguished men named by the treasurer of Gray's Inn as having in recent years been welcomed there, are but a few among the many so honored from time to time at the Inner and the Middle Temple, at Lincoln's Inn, and at Gray's Inn; and whenever these meetings occur something or other is learned by the hosts of the points of view, the differences of opinion, the variations of experience in the country of the visitor, and as much is learned by the guest concerning the problems, and the efforts to solve them, operating in the United Kingdom.

There are few problems of life which are not sooner or later within the province of the law—and there are few bodies of men more qualified to speak with knowledge and with acumen of the trend of those problems. Exchange of views, therefore, in respect of difficulties of the time, cannot fail to be of value when they are the friendly discussions of leading men of the law, such as those made possible by the social amenities of the Benchers of the ancient and historical Inns of Court.

GENERAL SMUTS SEES NECESSITY FOR WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

WORCESTER, Cape Colony—Speaking at the Worcester sports ground recently General Smuts told a large gathering that he was no pessimist, and had no reason at present to feel pessimistic, either. When he thought of the history through which South Africa had passed during the last 25 years, he said there was nothing in the present situation which justified a panicky feeling among the people. There were persons present who remembered what the condition of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State was less than 20 years ago, when these countries had almost ceased to exist, and farmers in returning to their properties found just the bare land left, as in the days of Moselikatse.

"But they did not commence with strikes or threats of direct action," General Smuts went on; "they considered they were called upon to work. They took General Botha's advice, put their shoulders to the wheel, and in 10 years' time their country was flourishing, while today there is no comparison with the condition these countries were in before the Boer War.

The policy which he had enunciated during the last election, the Prime Minister proceeded, he stood by. Irrigation and other public works which had been authorized were going on as if nothing had happened; and the government had the fullest confidence in the future which lay before the country. On one matter, however, they were very careful, and they were justified in that. Where it had to do with the authorization of new expenditure, they had to be careful. Prices everywhere were falling, and it was better to wait six or twelve months, because then they would be able to build more cheaply. The cost of labor was still almost double what it had been before the war.

"I feel a new day has broken for this country," proceeded General Smuts, "and more than ever before we as one people must stand together. We are no longer separate races: we are one Afrikander population. I do not only believe that, in making that the foundation of our policy, I am no traitor to my country, but am acting according to the best of my lights and conscience, but, further, I believe I am also acting in the best interests of South Africa. Therefore, I am glad that where you have a new population alongside of the older population you learn to cooperate and stand as one people, and without turning back on the traditions of your past, you say, we shall in future tread the same paths.

"In the devastated countries of Europe I have seen what an opposite policy leads to. We know, too, to what it has led in South Africa. If there is one voice calling to us from the old countries of Europe, it is that you must have nothing to do with that old spirit which leads to such disaster and must bury those old fetishes."

BRITISH UNIONS IN ACTUAL COHESION

Transport Workers' Groups Already Loosely Connected, Now Amalgamating Into One Union

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A large and important movement is taking place in the world of British trade unionism. A number of the unions whose members are engaged in road, river, canal and dock transport, and who are already loosely linked up in the Transport Wokers Federation, have now taken steps toward a much closer connection in the form of an amalgamation into a single union. Negotiations have been proceeding since last July, and these have now reached a stage at which progress can be reported.

A scheme was formulated and submitted to the members of 18 organizations, and a ballot of each has been taken. The law demands more than a 50 per cent vote in favor of the policy before it can be carried into effect. The results so far are that four of the bodies have rejected the scheme, three have not yet finished their ballot, and 11 have obtained the necessary majority in favor. The unions which have approved the amalgamation include the largest societies of transport workers, the dockers and the vehicle workers, and also the Amalgamated Society of Watermen, Lightermen and Bargemen, the Labor Production League, the Amalgamated Society of Horsemen and Motormen and the National Amalgamated Coal Workers Union. The total membership of the 11 societies is nearly 400,000.

Majority Will Enroll

The new union, when it is consummated, will not supersede the existing Transport Workers Federation, as several of the societies in the federation are not taking part in the amalgamation. Among these is Havelock Wilson's Union, the sailors and firemen. The new group will, however, contain within its ranks the large majority of transport workers, and it will be a strong and effective organization.

The draft scheme upon which the ballot has taken place was drawn up as a result of a series of conferences by the various participating unions, and embodies ideas which have for many years found favor in trade union circles. All kinds of workers engaged in transport services, and also general laborers, are included, the scheme embracing dock, inland waterways, aerial and road transport, general workers and also clerical and administrative staffs.

The proposed method of organization will, by means of administrative groups, allow proper consideration of the claims and policy of each section within the large union. The aim of the promoters of the scheme is to provide for all the power and prestige that big unions can confer, and at the same time to allow full and free expression to each constituent trade group.

Dual Franchise

The new body is to be entitled the Transport and General Workers Union, and it will be governed by an executive elected on the dual method of area representation and national group representation, thus combining a geographical with an occupational franchise. The scheme provides for the usual staff of president, general secretary, group secretaries and so on, and an obstacle which often stands in the way of the fusion of trade union and other organizations, namely, the interests of existing officials, has been overcome by guaranteeing to all officers of the amalgamating unions retention in employment with no loss of salary.

A meeting has already been held, at which 65 delegates were present from the unions which have balloted in favor of the scheme. Ernest Bevin, sometimes known as the "Dockers' K. C.," was elected provisional secretary, and a provisional committee was set up and instructed to proceed immediately with the preparation of rules and to take the necessary steps to bring the new union into being. It was resolved that every effort should be made to insure its inauguration by January 1, next. Pleasure was expressed by the delegates at the result of the ballot, and the step now being taken is viewed with satisfaction by leading trade unionists.

To students of industrial and social affairs the amalgamation will be of interest as forming another stage in the process of unifying the organizations of the wage earners, and rendering their power more coherent. It will be looked upon as a step toward the more easy achievement of the ideal of joint control of industry, a preliminary condition to which is the abolition of overlapping, the reduction of the number of trade unions and the concentration of the employees into fewer organizations. At the same time, far-sighted employers of labor welcome such a movement as tending toward the stability of industrial relationships and as helping to put an end to the conflict on of sectional conflicts.

KEMALISTS' ORTHODOX CHURCH IN ANATOLIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey — According to Anatolian Turkish papers Greek subjects of Turkey have made an urgent appeal to Mustapha Kemal to permit them to establish an independent patriarchal see at Cæsarea, a city that has a very prominent place in church history. This request has been granted. The Kemalist Commissar of Justice, Hafiz Mehmed Bey, has drafted out the following plan for establishing an "Independent Orthodox Church" in Anatolia:

The Turkish Orthodox Church is independent and its headquarters is to be at Cæsarea. All the churches under authority of the Kemalists, as well as the churches of Adrianople, Smyrna and Gallipoli, are to be placed under the new Cæsarea archbishopric. The church ministers are to be appointed by the head archbishop, with the approbation of the government. The head archbishop is elected among three candidates, designated, under certain conditions, by the government. The bishops are nominated by the government that elects them among the designated candidates.

A religious council of 12 members is to be constituted, for a period of two years, under the presidency of the head archbishop, to deal exclusively with religious affairs of the community. The administrative council of the church is to be constituted of five members, elected out of the body of the religious council itself. The elaboration of the church budget and the upkeep of the sacred edifices and places are to be the business of the administrative council. The revenues of all the churches belong to the Turkish Orthodox Church, all differences arising on this question to be solved by the Department of Justice. A project concerning the question of monasteries is to be prepared by the church at Cæsarea. That project is to enter into vigor after the approbation of the Minister of Justice.

The Turkish Nationalist Minister of Justice has annexed to the above project the following statement: "The Greek Patriarchate of Constantinople has unfortunately been, for centuries, an object of anxiety to the Ottoman State, and an unsupportable tyranny for the Orthodox population itself. . . . The Patriarchate of Constantinople, in view of serving the Hellenic interests, sends out orders to the effect that the Anatolian Greeks must perform their religious offices exclusively in the Greek language, a language which is not understood by them.

"Thus the Patriarchate of Constantinople, whose sole object is to serve only the Hellenic interests, has provoked the just indignation of the Russians, Servians and Bulgarians. Now, while each of these peoples today celebrate religious services in their own tongue, a civilized government (Turkish) cannot permit the Anatolian Orthodox population, whose mother tongue is Turkish, being made the victims of such intolerance."

NOVEL AUSTRALIAN HOUSING SOLUTION

Community of Home Owners to Cooperate in Buying and Managing a 13-Floor Structure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales — A community of cooperative home owners in a modern concrete structure of 13 floors and basement, placed in the heart of Sydney, yet offering glorious views of gardens, harbor, and mountains, is the answer which John O'Brien and Cicely O'Brien, his wife, are making to the age-old problem of providing a beautiful city home at a moderate rental.

On all sides in Australia's greatest seaport one may hear the complaint that it is hard for any but the rich to live in comfort and economy within touch of the metropolis. The two promoters of "The Astor, Ltd.," believe that they have evolved a scheme which will meet an undoubted need and point the way to a score of imitators. They are forming a cooperative company of home seekers, who will purchase from them a magnificent site in Macquarie Street, with a frontage of 60 feet and a depth of 102 feet, and erect thereon a fireproof city building in concrete, containing 52 big flats and 22 offices.

Abolition of Landlord

The scheme aims at the abolition of the landlord and tenant system, as the holder of a certain number of shares in the company will become the permanent occupier of a corresponding flat, thus obtaining absolute security of tenure. Subject to certain restrictions, each shareholder will have the right to sell his or her shares, or to sublet the flat, but no shares can be sold at a profit, and the purchaser must be approved by the board of directors, elected by the cooperative stockholders, who are also the flat dwellers.

There are 130,000 shares in the company of the value of £1 each. Of these, 95,000 have been offered for private subscription, 5s. being paid on application, 5s. on allotment, and the balance when required. Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien have accepted 30,000 shares, fully paid up, for their land. Five thousand shares remain in reserve. The flats are taken up according to the number of shares bought. For example, the holder of 2000 shares has his choice of one of 12 flats, each at £10 10s. weekly rent; the buyer of 1800 shares has his choice of one of 20 flats at £9 a week.

Moderate Rentals

If the rentals mentioned were those which the shareholder had to pay, there would be little advantage to the man of moderate means, and the purpose of Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien would have been defeated. But as the estimated annual rent will be £35,064 and the estimated outgoings only £5064, there will be a net annual revenue of £20,000. This net profit of practically 16 per cent will come back to each flat dweller and shareholder in the form of reduced rental.

My way of illustration, consider the case of the occupier of a flat at £10 10s. a week. He pays £546 a year rent, and holds 2000 shares. On his shares he receives a yearly dividend of £320, which is 16 per cent on his 2000 £1 shares; this reduces his rent to £226 a year, or £4 7s. a week, for an artistic seven-roomed home.

By a bookkeeping arrangement, the shareholder will not be required to pay the full £546, but only the £226, which is required to meet the outgoings. The flats are of seven, six, and four rooms, and the net rental will range from £4 7s. to £2 14s. a week for a home on one of the picked sites of the city, overlooking the Botanical Gardens, with the beautiful harbor of Sydney and its upper reaches and rivers in close view; westward the eye will see the distant Blue Mountains. On minute away from the site is a fast car service, and the ferry is but three minutes away, yet noise and dust will not disturb the cooperative home-owning shareholders of The Astor.

Modern Conveniences

The building will include every refinement of comfort, including roof garden, four electric, self-acting service lifts, continuous hot water, garbage chutes, built in, automatically drained ice chests, postal chute, vacuum cleaning plant, and special cleaning staff, and automatic electric lifts.

The new scheme has had a favorable reception, and some of Sydney's best-known citizens are understood to have applied for shares. Until the five directors are appointed by the shareholders, the choice of flat owners rests with Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien, and they are keeping strictly in view their ideal—a genuine home scheme, and not a speculative money-making device. While their own shares are entitled to the same privileges as to dividends and voting power as the ordinary subscription shares, they are subject to the same restrictions as to transfer. They cannot be sold at a profit, and they must be first offered for sale to shareholders or nominess of the company. This fact will enable owners of flats to increase their holding of shares at par value, should Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien sell out. The acquisition of the shares of Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien would give the members of the cooperative commonwealth complete ownership of their flats, with a reduction in rental equal to the interest which has been paid to Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien.

Sydney will watch The Astor experiment with keenest interest, as its success may mean much to many private citizens of moderate means.

MILK PRICE NOT ADVANCED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Following an announcement by Eugene C. Hultman, chairman of the State Commission on the Necessities of Life, that he would oppose any increase in the price of milk to the consumer, a representative of H. P. Hood & Sons, one of the largest distributors of milk in New England, said that no increase would be made during July, but beginning August 1, when the company would pay its farmers 1 cent a quart more than at present, the price would be advanced from 15 to 16 cents a quart.

HONOR CONFERRED ON LORD ROBERT CECIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland—Lord Robert Cecil has now been laureated as an LL. D. of Edinburgh University. Professor Mackintoch, dean of the faculty of law, in presenting him to be capped, said that his preeminent title to their gratitude lay in his whole-hearted enthusiasm for an effective League of Nations, whatever was its title or constitution, to curb the mad and destructive passion of war. He was the apostle of peace and reconciliation.

In conferring the degree, Sir Alfred Ewing, principal of the university, said that Lord Robert Cecil was by nature a statesman. His upbringing made it impossible for him to be anything but a statesman just as much as it was impossible for a lion cub to be anything but a beast of prey. He was now the master builder of the great new temple of peace, a temple which was no baseless fabric of a vision, but which was being built stone by stone and brick by brick into a house that would stand the hatred of its enemies and the disillusions of its friends.

Lord Robert, in returning thanks, said they would never induce the world to submit itself to any group of powers, however powerful, well-intentioned or distinguished they might be by their aspirations and by their policies. No one regretted the withdrawal of America from the League more than we did, but he would never admit that America's withdrawal could be regarded as fatal. Britons would be worse than cowards were they to draw back from this enterprise because even so powerful and respected an assistant withdrew her help.

It was not, he said, the first time that they had had to go forward in a great moral international reform without America. There was an instance of that in regard to the abolition of slavery. Great Britain was the banner-bearer of that crusade, and later, much later, America followed the example. After all, the League was in being; it was not a project or an aspiration. It was an actually existing institution, and had already done much for the improvement of international relations and for the maintenance of peace.

WOMEN BANK MEMBERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal — An overwhelming vote was given in favor of permitting women to enter as members the South African Society of Bank Officials.

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SOUTH AMERICA AND SPANISH KING

Spanish Politician Believes His Visit Would Constitute a Real Sort of Union Between South American Republics and Spain

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain—The matter of the King's visit to South America is becoming a question with some tendencies toward irritation. As it has been so long announced that Don Alfonso would surely visit the republics shortly, and this intention having been so much delayed not only in execution but in definite arrangement, the government on the one hand and those who are most concerned in assisting the policy of propagating Hispano-American intimacy on the other, are finding themselves in a position of some embarrassment. The fact that some of those in high places say one day that the King is making his arrangements for the historic voyage, and the next day intimate that political circumstances at home render its postponement inevitable, this process being repeated continually, does not assist the situation. Meanwhile there is not only news of discontent in the matter in Argentina and elsewhere, but the feeling is growing that Spain is missing glorious opportunities out there, and that there is something sadly lacking in this department of foreign policy.

The Spanish mission recently returned from the Chile celebrations, which mission consisted of some eminent personages, with a member of the royal house as figurehead, and Francos Rodriguez, a statesman of parts, likewise an old journalist and a member of the Congreso, does not assist toward the tranquillity of things in this respect, for they have mostly come back to say that Spain must better herself quickly, that she is seriously to blame in her neglect and will suffer for it greatly in the future. Mr. Rodriguez has been particularly outspoken in this matter, and has made statements in the Congreso and elsewhere that have attracted much attention. He would have it that all other countries are paying court to Argentina, Chile and the other great South American states, and that the work being done by France and Italy, for example, with special mention of René Viviani and Vittorio Orlando, is most effective, whereas Spain, which would start with infinitely greater advantages than any of the others, is doing next to nothing, and above all is wasting the supreme advantage she has in the matter of her language and literature.

Mr. Rodriguez's Opinion

Mr. Rodriguez insisted to the utmost extent on the importance of the circulation of Spanish books in South America. On the subject of the proposed visit of King Alfonso, he said that from what he had seen and heard, and saying it with no spirit of party feeling of any kind whatsoever, he was sure that this visit of the monarch to South America would be a thing of the most transcendental importance, and he urged that the government should think of it in this way, since it would constitute a real sort of union between those countries and Spain, a thing that they so much desired.

Mr. Allendesalazar, the Premier, in reply said he felt that the note of pessimism which had characterized the utterances of Mr. Rodriguez upon the subject of the state of things in South America and Spain's relation thereto was unduly exaggerated, this being perhaps the result of the glorious journey in which he had been engaged. He felt that some of the conclusions that Mr. Rodriguez had reached were altogether wrong, and this, he thought, was due to the fact that circumstances which were determined upon in one way when found in South America were naturally regarded quite differently when examined in Spain. (In this he was referring to the electoral policy of the last government, which Mr. Rodriguez intimated was not regarded favorably in South America.) He referred to some of the facts concerning Spanish trade with South America at the present time and to statistics that had been published, declaring that there was an evident evolution in this commerce though it might be slow.

The government was closely engaged in seeking a formula for its improvement. The importance with which Spain regarded the betterment of her relations with the South American republics was indicated by the mission she had sent out there, with an infante representing the King and a personage of the quality of Francos Rodriguez included in the same. While Mr. Rodriguez had praised the work accomplished by Mr. Viviani and Mr. Orlando in South America, he, the Premier, for his own part preferred that of Francos Rodriguez. Again he pointed out what had been done at the international postal congress in Madrid in the way of improvement of the relations between the mother country and South America. In other ways there was sufficient evidence of the activities of the government in the matter.

As for the projected voyage of the King, it was the earnest desire of the sovereign, the government and the people that it should be accomplished as soon as possible, but the date was a matter which came within the exclusive responsibility of the government, which was obliged to weigh and measure the opportune moment with the utmost care. Beyond this the government could not go.

Somewhat Modified

Mr. Rodriguez was not satisfied with the Premier's comments. He considered that some of them reflected upon himself, and said so, but Mr. Allendesalazar declared that he was mistaken, as all that he had meant to indicate was his sincere admiration. The president of the Congreso remarked that that was the sense in which the Congreso had understood the remarks, whereupon Mr. Rodriguez was somewhat mollified.

Mr. Rodriguez, however, expressed his disagreement with the views put forth by the Premier upon the state of Spain's commercial relations with South America, declaring that she was well on the way for losing all the influence she had out there. He felt strongly that in addition to the utmost effort being made in the direction of enhancing their material interests, something should be done for the better spiritual and intellectual understanding between Spain and South America.

The Premier answered him again, explaining in better detail the points that had seemed to trouble Mr. Rodriguez, while at the same time he insisted upon what he had said with regard to Spanish commercial relations with South America. Also, once again he declared that he must take the responsibility for counseling the King upon the question of the date of the visit to the republics, and that a date would duly be fixed but only when it seemed most opportune.

Mr. Rodriguez's Propaganda

Mr. Rodriguez is not content with his speeches in Parliament upon this subject, and in a small but emphatic way has been conducting a certain propaganda in the form of addresses upon his recent expedition. One of these, delivered before a large and select audience in the Princesa Theater, the Queen, Queen Cristina, the Infanta Isabel and various other aristocratic ladies being present, as also were the Marquess de Alhucemas, Sanchez Guerra, and other notable politicians, was a lecture with the title of "Facts and Impressions of a Voyage."

He spoke of the visit to Costa Rica, of the passage of the cruiser España, aboard of which they were, through the Panama Canal, of their stay in Chilean territory and their visit to Buenos Aries. He praised the perennial vitality of the Spanish race which had been able to conquer and colonize those vast territories, taking to them their faith, their language—the empire of the Castilian tongue embraced more than 100,000,000 souls—their customs, and all the germs of their progress, which made those flourishing sister republics the great hopes for the future civilization of the world. He put forward examples to show that the Spanish sentiment for Spain continued alive in the spirits and hearts of those peoples, among whom was preserved a deep and sincere affection for the old country. This the Spanish mission had observed with deep emotion at every stage of their journey through the trans-Atlantic continent.

Mr. Rodriguez had something more to say on this occasion, also, with regard to the anxiety being displayed by other nations to cultivate friendship with South America, and again he mentioned the expeditions out there in which Mr. Viviani and Mr. Orlando had been engaged, counseling his audience to take the most serious notice of the significance of the same. He himself came to the conclusion that as Spain had no great politician who held the respect of and could fully represent the whole nation, the voyage of the King out there ought to be accomplished as soon as possible, for in Don Alfonso Spain certainly thought she would be fully represented. The political success of this voyage would be immense, and it would contribute enormously to strengthening the affection felt for Spain among the nations which were as her daughters.

SYRIA PAYS HONOR TO SIR HERBERT SAMUEL

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria—Sir Herbert Samuel, British High Commissioner of Palestine, arrived at Beirut on board H. M. S. Iron Duke flying the flag of Admiral de Roebeck, and accompanied by four other men-of-war flying the British flag. The five warships in single line looked quite impressive as they steamed into the harbor.

As soon as the flagship had dropped anchor, Robert de Caix, Secretary-General to the High Commissioner in Syria, and many other officials boarded H. M. S. Iron Duke to salute the British High Commissioner on his arrival.

After landing, Sir Herbert Samuel and Admiral de Roebeck were received on the quay by General Garnier-Duplessix, Commandant Traband, Governor-General of the Grand Lebanon, and other prominent men. A detachment of troops lined the road and presented arms.

The British High Commissioner visited General Gouraud, who in turn paid a call at the British Consulate. It is felt that the coming to Beirut of the British High Commissioner for Palestine and the cordial reception accorded him by General Gouraud, is an evidence of the sincere friendship which binds France and Great Britain. The visit of Sir Herbert Samuel is in return for the one paid to him by General Gouraud recently at Jerusalem.

ALL GOVERNORS INVITED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The governors of every state in the Union have been invited by the Pilgrim Tercentenary Commission to attend the opening performance of the Plymouth Pageant on July 13. Governor Channing Cox, the executive council and the legislative committee on the tercentenary are to attend and special invitations have been sent out to the mayors of the 38 Massachusetts cities. Boy Scouts are to serve as ushers during the 12 nights of the pageant.

A CHIEF RABBI ON THE ZIONIST CRISIS

Dr. Chajes of Vienna Says There Can Be No Talk of Miscarrying or Even Endangering the Zionists' Ideas

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria—During the past few weeks, reports have been current in Vienna that the Zionist movement is passing through a severe crisis and that in the end it may collapse entirely. The resignation of the Zionist and Jewish nationalist representatives from the Vienna committee of the American Joint Distribution Committee seemed to confirm the supposition that the breach between the Zionist of the New and the Old Worlds had become so wide that efficient cooperation between the two was no longer conceivable. Added to this came the decree prohibiting immigration into Palestine, so that it was said that the Zionist ideas had already proved impracticable.

Dr. H. J. Chajes, Chief Rabbi in Vienna, who only recently returned from a visit to the United States, declares that to a small grain of truth, a whole cluster of legends have been added and that however disagreeable certain recent incidents may have been, there can be no talk of any miscarrying or even endangering of the Zionist ideas.

Political Questions Settled

Referring to American Zionism, the Chief Rabbi said that Judge Brandeis, honorary president of the Zionist Federation, holds the view that after the acceptance of the Balfour declaration, the political questions are settled, and only the building up of Palestine is left. This is a purely economic problem. The Zionist World Organization, which has its headquarters in London, takes, however, a different view, holding that idealist motives must be emphasized, otherwise the Jews in countries where they are not illtreated will say they have no occasion to go to Palestine or to invest money there. The position of Judge Brandeis is comprehensible from the fact that his whole training and career have prevented him from being in touch with the Jewish masses. But the reproach which must be brought against Judge Brandeis and his associates is that they have permitted the 150,000 organized Zionists in America, who with their families number at least 500,000 Zionists, to fall asleep, so to speak, and in consequence, the organization has almost been dissolved.

That is the psycological background of the crisis in Zionism—a crisis in administration. The great Zionist congress, held in London in the summer of 1920, decided to raise £25,000,000 in five years for the creation of a reconstruction fund. This fund was to be devoted partly to directly unremunerative objects such as schools and land purchases, and partly to profitable investments such as railways and similar projects. Although the Americans agreed to the decision of the London conference, they afterwards, at another convention, proposed a separation of the productive and non-productive investments, which was directly against the joint decision in London.

Millions Subscribed

"This was the situation when I returned from America a short time ago," added Dr. Chajes. "I was greatly depressed as I saw on the one side the division between the American leaders and the general administration and on the other side the lethargy into which the masses had fallen. Dr. Weizmann and Professor Einstein, however, succeeded in awakening the masses and Baron James Rothschild was able to secure the interest of wealthy American Jews, so that several million dollars were subscribed within a few weeks.

"In connection with all this, the prohibition of immigration into Palestine must also be taken into account. In the attitude of the British Government toward Zionism there has been no change. The forbidding of immigration is a measure of Sir Herbert Samuel, therefore of the local administration in Palestine. Samuel is a Jew and is acting with the greatest caution. After the tragic incidents at Jaffa, he finds it necessary to avoid exciting the feelings of the Arabs any more. By stopping immigration for a time, he hopes to gain a period of tranquality.

"Finally it must be remarked that the withdrawal of the Zionist and Jewish national representatives from the Vienna joint committee has no relation to the question of Zionism. It was a purely local affair. The Americans adopted the very reasonable standpoint that the relief work must be brought to an end. It was demoralizing the poor by accustoming them to depend upon charity, and the rich as well, who said to themselves that the relief work would go on even if they gave nothing. The Vienna committee fully agreed with this view and wanted to reduce the relief work degrees, while the Americans decided that it must be stopped absolutely at the end of June. The Vienna committee managed to save $200,000, which the Americans intend devoting to the relief of children, small monetary loans and the fitting up of workshops. In the Vienna committee there are now only Dr. Kuranda, the chief rabbi, and Dr. Kaii Ornstein, Social Democrat. These all agree with the standpoint of the members who have resigned from the committee, and are only staying to watch the liquidation and further the work of reconstruction."

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The English Bible

Long ago, in old Anglo-Saxon days, two or three scholars translated some portions of the Bible into the native tongue; among these was Bede, the venerable Monk of Yarrow, in Northumberland. Later King Alfred, who, when he was not defending his country from the Danes, was working and writing to further the education of his people, prefaced his famous "Book of Laws" with a translation of the Ten Commandments, and left a translation of some of the Psalms. The people had to wait many centuries after this before they were again given any Scripture they could read. After the arrival in England of William the Conqueror, Norman-French became the language of the Court and higher classes, and very little was written in Anglo-Saxon, which remained, however, the speech of the people; it underwent many changes and finally emerged under Plantagenet kings as the restored language of the country, in an early form of our present English, and it was stamped for all time as a literary language by the writings of Wycliffe and Chaucer in the fourteenth century.

Wycliffe was the first of England's great reformers; it was he who began the long fight which at last procured freedom of thought and conscience. For this Wycliffe was not loved by the church dignitaries of his time, but his arch-offense was his translation of the Bible into English. Wycliffe considered the Scriptures the property of the people, of which no one had any right to deprive them. In his time there was no printing press, and every copy of his translation took some months to write, but as pages of his New Testament were finished they were given out to his 'missioners, or "poor preachers," and in this way the Gospel was carried into the highways and villages throughout the land, and so welcome was it to the country people that some would give handsomely of their farm produce in return for the loan of a copy for an hour a day. Every copy meant a great risk to its possessor, and there were to come days when men and women were sent to the stake with their Bible hung round their necks. Such was the ecclesiastical tyranny from which England, with her love of freedom, struggled till she emancipated herself. At last Wycliffe was summoned to appear before a Church Synod, and that no worse sentence was passed upon him for having so courageously carried out his mission than to be excommunicated, was due in part to church dissensions which we cannot touch upon here, and perhaps also to his influential friends, one of whom was John of Gaunt.

The Old Testament was originally written in Hebrew, and the New Testament in Greek, but Wycliffe made his translation from a Latin version known as the "Vulgate," which was the work in the fourth century of Jerome while dwelling in his cell at Bethlehem. The "Vulgate" is 1500 years old, but still remains the authorized version of the Church of Rome.

The people were again to be for a long interval without a native Bible; during that interval the printing press was invented, and a revival of letters introduced the study of Greek into the universities. And then, in due time, just 100 years after Wycliffe's lifetime, William Tyndale gave England her present English Bible. He grew up a Hebrew and Greek scholar, and devoted his learning to the translation of the Scriptures. It is important to note that his translation was the first to be made direct from the original Hebrew and Greek. Written in Tyndale's pure English, it was the parent of the authorized version. Tyndale, for better protection, took his work over to the Continent, where after much endurance he at last had the good fortune to find some one at Cologne who undertook the perilous task of printing his translation. But rumor of this got abroad, and Tyndale seized his precious sheets and fled to the Lutheran stronghold of Worms. There he got copies of his New Testament printed in as small a size as possible, so as more easily to smuggle them over to England, and some no doubt arrived, although Wolsey's spies were everywhere on the watch, and thousands of copies were seized and burnt, as all heretical books were, at the cross in front of Old St. Paul's. Only two of these small testaments have survived, and there are a few sheets left of those he saved when he fled to Worms, which may be seen in the Library of the British Museum. Tyndale did not live to complete his translation of the Old Testament. He was beguiled away from a house in Antwerp where he was lodging with a friend; seized and thrown into the dungeon at Vilvorde, he remained there until he was led out to execution. Almost his last words were, "Lord, open the King of England's eyes."

The King was Henry VIII, and what helped to open his eyes was his personal quarrel with the Pope, and the fact that Archbishop Cranmer, and Cromwell, his Secretary of State, both favored the reformers. Henry was a stanch churchman at heart, but Tyndale was particularly obnoxious to him for he had attacked the court as well as the church. Moreover, all the early Bible translators added copious notes to their various texts, in which their views were very plainly demonstrated, and Tyndale's notes and prologues were in every way calculated to make his work heretical in the eyes of the church. It served the King's purpose, however, to remain at peace with the Protestant party and accordingly he began by tacitly sanctioning the introduction of the Bible into England, and he finally consented to an authorized version, the first the English people ever had.

After Tyndale, the one to whom we are chiefly indebted for the English Bible, is Miles Coverdale. Before Tyndale closed his work, Coverdale had finished an English translation made from the Latin and German texts, but he freely used Tyndale's version for the New Testament and for the Old Testament as far as it went, adding the remainder with his own pen. His was the first complete English Bible, and being a master of melodious language, he helped toward the literary beauty of the final English text.

A national authorized English Bible was still, however, lacking, but shortly after, this need was supplied by the "Great Bible," sometimes called Cranmer's Bible—Coverdale being commissioned to supervise its preparation. Again the old texts were used, with further revision, and this Bible, which was ordered to supersede all others, was published in 1539. Tyndale's mission had not failed, for only three years after he had borne his witness, his work incorporated in the "Great Bible," together with Coverdale's was accepted by the State, and copies were ordered to be set up in every church in the Kingdom, in "some convenient place" so that the people might read it as they willed; six copies were placed in St. Paul's. The 1539 Bible has a full page frontispiece with King Henry seated aloft handing a Bible on one side to Cranmer, and on the other to Cromwell, while at the foot is a mixed multitude of men and women, each crying out "Vivat rex."

Two other revisions were made before one comes to the familiar book of the present day. Refugees from England, during the persecutions of the reign of Queen Mary, fled to Geneva, and there brought out a very scholarly revised version of the "Great Bible." This "Genevan" Bible was the first to divide chapters into verses. It became very popular among the people when brought to England, which was not the case with the "Bishops' Bible," published under Elizabeth, which never met with much favor.

So gradually, with the growth of scholarship, and the increasing ease with which old sources could be examined, on the early foundations laid by Tyndale and Coverdale, there arose the structure of excellence known as the authorized version, published in 1611. It was the work of the foremost Greek and Hebrew scholars, and of prominent divines of different denominations, who, under the auspices of King James I, began their revision in 1604. The result of their years of devoted labor is well known. All the melody and fresh vigor of the first texts were preserved, while the fruits of riper scholarship were added. The aim was not to make a new translation, but of "many good translations, one principal good one."

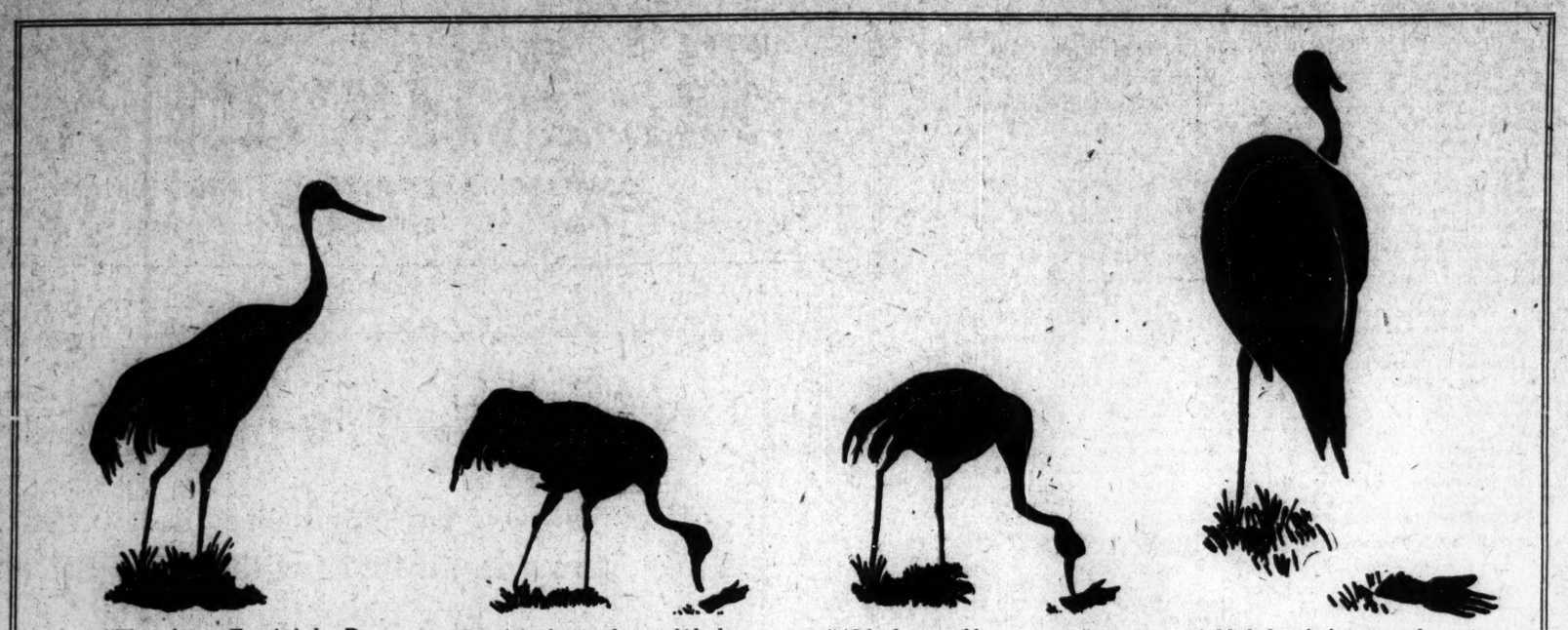
Birds' Storehouses

In California, the red-headed woodpecker has an odd custom of storing away acorns in the bark of trees. These acorns he seldom is known to eat. He pecks away at the bark of the tree until he has made a hole just large enough to hold a nut; then he sticks it in and hammers it securely into place. He does this over and over again, until the entire tree is studded with acorns like a piece of upholstery which has been studded with nails for ornament. While this storing-away process is going on, Mr. and Mrs. Squirrel are watching with bright, approving eyes. Perhaps Mr. Squirrel is saying:

"It is very kind of Mr. Melanerpes Formicoru" (for, of course, Mr. Squirrel calls him by his Latin name) "to store up acorns for us. This will save us a great deal of trouble."

"Indeed it will," answers Mrs. Squirrel. "He probably knows that we are particularly fond of acorns. It is most kind of him; most kind!"

It does seem odd to store away things that you do not intend to eat, doesn't it? But I suspect that the woodpecker does eat some of the nuts sometime, don't you?



"That elegant French lady, Demoiselle Crane, taking her walk one morning—"

"Found in the meadows a kid glove. Regarding it attentively for some time and considering it with all that elegant dignity of which she was past mistress"

"'Of what possible use to me is one glove,' she said, 'had there been a pair—'"

"'Had there,' she repeated, continuing her walk—pensive, aristocratic and somewhat defiant—'Had there only been a pair.'"

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Little Spider and the Ladybird

The little Spiderling had come out of his cocoon several weeks ago, and now he felt that he would like to travel a little. He was thinking very hard indeed, up there on top of the gate post. There were so many beautiful things that as yet he had only heard of, but he meant to see them for himself very soon. Today he had seen for the first time the tender green of one of the most lovely things in the world, the bracken unfolding. The little Spiderling thought the pretty curled-up fronds looked like fingers holding the glistening dewdrops. He wondered what color the dew was as the sun shone on it. He thought it was pink at first and went closer to inspect it, but on getting nearer it looked first yellow and then blue, so he walked round to the other side only to find it pink again. He gave up the problem and giving it a final backward glance to his surprise and delight he saw that it was now a beautiful sparkling ball of gold. Later he was told by a bee that it was condensed sunshine. Perhaps the bee was right. Anyway the little Spider never forgot his first impression of the dew on the bracken.

He felt that he must make the most of his time now the sun was up, so he started to make the balloon that was to take him on his journey. First, he scrambled to the clover field and then wove a beautiful airy, gauzy, carpet-like balloon. A little red and black Ladybird watched him for a long time and presently asked him what he was about. The little Spiderling told her.

"Why do you not fly?" she inquired.

"I shall, you know," the Spider answered her, "only I shall fly in my balloon and go over the grassy fields, and if there is a nice breeze I shall go over the hedgerows."

He did so hope that he would not land in a turnip or a potato field. He wanted a heathery common, just the fringe of it, you know, where the wild roses and the may bloomed. The little Ladybird knew the exact place he wanted and told him of it. She told him of the lovely wood near the common, where in the spring the primroses opened their sweet-scented blossoms, and the bluebells were, and the tall foxgloves grew in a long row upon a shady bank. The little Spider listened attentively and asked how he might find this wonderful place the Ladybird had described.

"If I could fly as far I would take you," the Ladybird answered, "but I have only been using my wings a very short time. I came on the back of a crow who lives there, and am waiting for his return. I do hope he will see me," she continued.

The little Spider was working now very hard, and the Ladybird was inclined to think he was not quite polite, so she turned to go away. Hastily the little Spider called her back again.

"Do you not see what I am doing?" he asked, "I am strengthening my balloon so that you may come with me."

The Ladybird gave an exclamation of pleasure, but seeing how busy the little fellow was she refrained from talking. In about an hour all was ready, and a breeze had sprung up. The gauzy balloon floated as lightly as the seed pod of the wild clematis, or the thistledown. It did not seem very long before they reached the wood the Ladybird had spoken of, and he gently put her down on to a pink campion. Then he chose his future home, and surely a sweeter place could not be found. He found the hawthorn and wild rose, just as he had wanted, and in addition there was honeysuckle; underneath it the yellow toad-flax grew, and the ragged robins, and the beautiful white stitchwort. The little Spider felt that he was in the midst of all beauty.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Little Thatched House

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

With the little thatched house I'd love to build,
I would have a beautiful garden filled
With gay blooms for the bees, and a lawn to mow,
And seven round beehives all in a row.

Like two eyes watching beneath the eaves
Where nesting sparrows take twigs and leaves,
Two latticed windows my house would require
To gleam red in the sunset just like a fire.

Two twisted chimneys the ears should be
Of my little thatched house, to listen for me
To the song of the wind in the winter time,
To the owls that cry, and the bells' sweet chime.

Through the open door you should peep inside
At the chimney corners, snug and wide,
At the blue willow-ware, on the dresser shelf,
And the pewter mugs and the shining delf.

Two Boys in St. Paul's on July Fourth

Through the clearing haze of an early London morning, two boys walked slowly down Fleet Street until they came to Ludgate Circus, when they stopped, looking ahead of them to where a great, beautiful dome, with two towers in front of it, rose into the air.

"There it is!" exclaimed John, eagerly.

"Yes, St. Paul's," assented the other boy, Gordon, more quietly. "It's been a jolly walk. Come along," and with that they set off again in the direction of the mighty cathedral which both had so often wished to see. And today of all days they desired to enter the church and to find there in its crypt something that was very wonderful to them. They were glad they had come on this day, for it was July Fourth.

Gordon was an English boy and John an American. All the way from Florence, Italy, they had come, reaching London only yesterday with their parents, who had become acquainted while on sketching tours in the Apennines. The two lads had no end of fun together, and had become firm friends, and one day in Florence, while they were resting in their pension after a hard morning's bicycle ride in the Cacine, they had seen a copy of a London newspaper which told of the placing of the bust of George Washington, the American general and patriot, in St. Paul's Cathedral, and two other Washington busts in Liverpool Town Hall and Sulgrave Manor.

The two boys had usually avoided talking about Washington or the history of the events by which the American colonies declared their independence from Great Britain on July 4, 1776, and won their freedom with the signing of peace, September 3, 1783. Both boys had read books which were not exactly right in what they said about these events, and so they had stopped talking about them, since they found they were not agreed. But since that time, there had been a good deal in the newspapers and other publications which told about the war of a century and a half ago in its true light and in a much different way than the books they had read had told of it. They found that the English King in 1776 was one who had descended from a foreign reigning house in Germany, and although born in England did not understand well enough that Anglo-Saxons are particularly great lovers of liberty. The English and Americans are Anglo-Saxons, and some of the orders which George III gave to the Americans were opposed not only by the colonies but by many of the English people themselves, especially by two great leaders, Lord Chatham and Edmund Burke. Burke in his writings on conciliation with the colonies had urged more friendliness toward the Americans.

Gordon and John also found that perhaps half of the English troops who fought the Americans were not from England at all, but from a foreign land, and that they fought as hired soldiers, or mercenaries, probably because the King of England could not get Anglo-Saxons to fight against Anglo-Saxons. So they learned that if it had not been for this King, who did not even speak English very well, there might never have been any differences between England and the American colonies 150 years ago.

So today, walking toward St. Paul's, the two boys were able to talk agreeably about George Washington and what he had done for the Anglo-Saxon race, and to understand each other excellently. The boys knew from what they had read in newspapers and books that English and Americans had a new way of understanding what occurred in 1776, and that they were rapidly coming to understand each other as brothers, and not enemies.

Gordon and John entered the cathedral, where the sounds of the street traffic outside were hardly heard at all. Gordon, who had been in the church before, guided his friend here and there in the edifice to see what was of interest, and then they went down into the crypt, where the bust of Washington was placed. It had been given to the British nation by Americans, and when it was unveiled, not long before, there had been present great men of both countries, so that Washington, whose great-grandfather had been born in England, was becoming a revered character of the two nations, both of whom loved dearly the kind of liberty for which he had fought. The lads were happy that they had seen this bronze bust which meant so much to a great people, and in which they also were taking pride now.

Dolls

It is sometimes with surprise that we learn that the games we play with our playmates were known to our grandparents and are even now being enjoyed by children of many other lands. "London Bridge," "blindman's buff" and "hide and seek," with slight variations of form and words, appear almost all over the world.

As with games, so it is with dolls. We find dolls in all parts of the world and we can trace the history of dolls back for fully 4000 years. In museums today we have examples of the Egyptian doll which some little girl owned in the year 2000 B. C. If the flat painted piece of wood or the bit of earthenware modeled into a doll with hair made of threaded mud pellets, looks strange to us, we must remember that the little maid of Egypt who owned these dolls might have turned away in distaste from the "Teddy bears" or "character dolls" of today. We like better the wax doll from Greece often beautifully modeled, and when we find that the Grecian child possessed doll houses and doll beds we can imagine ourselves playing with these children of 2500 years ago.

We are interested, too, in the Roman doll houses equipped with household utensils made of lead. Doubtless the little girl of Rome played as happily with her leaden dishes and wooden dolls as the little girls of today with their walking dolls and electric stoves.

Then, too, dolls have been used as fashion models before the Paris style books came into existence. In the fourteenth century exquisitely dressed little figures were sent from one European court to another to acquaint the royal courts with the prevailing fashion of dress. From this custom has grown the museum doll which shows us at a glance the costume of a certain time and country. No doubt the uniforms of the late war and the soldier's equipment will be preserved by the excellent little models of the English Tommy, the American doughboy and the French soldier that were made by French soldiers.

Then, again, dolls are used as entertainers. I am sure you have all been delightfully entertained by the puppet show or the Punch and Judy in which dolls are the sole performers. And you, perhaps, are familiar with the doll or dummy which appears with the ventriloquist and seems to speak so comically as it wags its head and tries to make us believe it is talking.

My Wishing Game

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

I wish that I were a train
With a tender, engine and cars;
I would run very fast from the country to town,
With my smoke puffing up to the stars.

I wish that I were a kite
With a long and fluttering tail,
And a strong little breeze would come blowing along,
And way off in the air I would sail.

I wish that I were a boat
With a rudder to help me steer;
I would climb up and down over blue dancing waves,
With some dolphins and whales swimming near.

My wishing game is great fun!
Won't you come and play it with me?
We can take turns at choosing to be what we like
On the land, in the air or the sea.

The Limerick's New Neighbors

The Limerick waited cautiously till the last silken swish of Peggy's mother's skirts had disappeared on the stairway, and until the little girl herself was snuggled quietly under her rose counterpane. Then he rattled the window latch, at first faintly, then with more boldness. At the second rattle, Peggy sat up straight.

"Oh, is that you, Limerick? Come right in. There's nobody here but me. No grown-ups, I mean. Only Huldah, my doll." Then, as the Limerick drew himself through the window and came and stood by the bed: "My sakes, how you have grown!" She said it with a little squeal of surprise. The Limerick looked equally surprised, though he did not echo her squeal. Instead he inquired, with a puzzled air:

"Now, what do you mean, Peg, by 'grown'?
That's a word that I never have known—
Oh, I'll finish in prose;
It's politer, I spose,
Using your language 'stead of my own."

"Oh, I enjoy Limerickese," Peggy put in hastily. "Though I never can seem to get over the notion that you must have written it first and then learned it. But really, I expect it's better for you to talk prose on your visits to me, because you get so little chance to practice it at home. Truly, now, didn't you ever hear 'grown'?"

"No," replied the Limerick, not caring to return to the subject. He liked to skip around from one thought to another like a bee collecting sweets from flowers.

"Oh, by the way, Peggy, I mustn't forget to tell you about our new neighbors. They've just moved in. They talk a kind of verse-language, but it isn't Limerickese. Some of it's very pretty. I'll say you some."

"Do," begged Peggy, and added curiously, "what are their names?"

"Well, I'm not quite sure," returned the Limerick. "But we think it must be Mr. and Mrs. Child and their family. They have made a neat little garden, with graveled walks and little clipped hedges, and over the gateway that leads into it there is a sign, made of roses, which says, 'Child's Garden of Verses.' That's the way we guessed their name. What are you looking so solemn about?"

"Oh Limerick!" Peggy eagerly exclaimed, "if your new neighbors are the ones I think they are, you're the luckiest Limerick in the world. I wish they had moved in next door to me. Why, they're famous folks! They've traveled all over the world!"

"Are you sure they're the same ones?" asked the Limerick with much interest. "These people don't act to me like travelers. And although their language isn't as simple as Limerickese, every one in our family can understand pretty near all they say."

"Repeat some of their talk," proposed Peggy. "Then I can tell right away whether they're the people I mean."

The Limerick considered. "Well," he began, "it's not easy to remember exact words, especially in a somewhat foreign language, but I'll try. Let's see, now. I asked one of the younger children, a little boy in rompers, if he had played on our beach, and he crowed and clapped his hands and said: Now let me see—what did he say? Oh—

'When I was down beside the sea
A wooden spade they gave to me
To dig the sandy shore.
My hole was empty like a cup—
In every hole the sea came up—'"

he paused to think of the next line, but Peggy couldn't wait. "Till it could hold no more," she finished for him.

"Oh, Limerick, it is, it is! It's the same family."

"Is it?" inquired her friend interestedly. "But, Peggy, how could you know what the little boy said to me?"

"Well, I did," declared Peggy. "Just as soon as you said the first words, I knew I'd heard them before. I don't know where, but I've heard them. Now listen carefully, Limerick, dear. When Mrs. Child calls her family to get up in the morning, doesn't she say:

'A birdie with a yellow bill,
Hopped upon the window sill,
Cocked his shining eye and said,—'"

"Yes, yes," put in the Limerick, "she does! She calls them for breakfast that way every morning."

"'Ain't you 'shamed, you sleepyhead?'" finished Peggy joyfully. "Oh, I wonder where I learned that?"

"Perhaps," ventured the Limerick, wishing to be helpful, "some of the seed from their garden blew over into your yard, and so the same verses grew there."

"That must be it," agreed Peggy. "Why, Limerick, how clever you are getting since you've been coming to Prose-Land. Not," she added hastily, "that the people of your country aren't just as bright, but I mean you talk prose as if you'd always known it. Oh," starting up at a heavy thud, "what's that? Don't go, Limerick, dear. Nobody's coming." But the Limerick, reluctant as ever to meet any grown-ups and engage in their conversations, had not waited for Peggy's assurances. He had disappeared as noiselessly as he had come. Peggy, rubbing her eyes, leaned over and looked down where the thud had sounded. There on the floor beside her bed lay a large gay-covered volume.

"Oh," cried Peggy, "it was only my new book. I must have fallen asleep and it slid off the bed." She picked it up, and then, her eyes round with surprise, laughed so heartily that Mother, smiling, appeared in the doorway to find out what funny thing the little girl had been dreaming now. "There," declared Peggy, holding the big book aloft. "'Child's Garden of Verses,' by Robert Louis Stevenson. No wonder I knew all about the Limerick's new neighbors and the way they talk. It's all right here inside!"

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

OXFORD IS WINNER OF CHALLENGE CUP

Christiania Won the Thames Cup While P. E. Eyken Took the Diamond Sculls Race from John Beresford Jr. at Regatta

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

HENLEY, England (Saturday)—Two non-British victories were achieved in the final day's racing at the Henley regatta today when the Christiania Rowing Club won the Thames Cup and P. E. Eyken, Holland, won the Diamond Sculls race from John Beresford Jr., British champion and holder. Magdalen College, Oxford, won the Grand Challenge Cup for the eights as well as the Stewards Cup for the fours while another Oxford college, Lincoln, won the Visitors Cup for the fours. Jesus College, Cambridge, though defeated in the Grand Challenge, captured the Wyfold Cup for the fours and the Silver Goblets for the pairs and thus last year's heavy balance in favor of Oxford was somewhat readjusted. Eton College did remarkably well in winning the Ladies' Plate for the eights against more mature crews.

The meeting between the best Oxford and Cambridge college crews attracted great interest for the chief event of the day, the Grand Challenge final. Magdalen secured a lead of a quarter length at the half mile and at the mile were a length in front. They won fairly easily by a length and half in 6m. 54s. Eyken's victory in the Diamond Sculls was unexpected. Beresford led early in the race but after three-quarters of mile the Dutchman had a slight advantage which he increased to a length and half at the finishing post winning in 8m. 26s.

No surprise was felt at the Norwegian crew's success in the minor event. The Scandinavians had a tremendous ordeal in the semi-final, rowed also today, and only defeated the Magdalen second crew by a foot in 7m. 11s. Later in the final against Christi, Oxford, they gained a gradually increasing lead early in the race and won by a length in 1s more than their morning's time. Magdalen College was defeated in the Visitors Cup by Lincoln by one and one-quarter lengths in 7m. 44s. Magdalen defeated Leander in the Stewards Cup by three lengths in 7m. 33s. Jesus College defeated the Royal Chester Rowing Club in the Wyford Cup easily in 7m. 40s. Eton defeated Lady Margaret by three-quarters of a length, in 7m. 9s. Jesus College also defeated Christ Church, Oxford, in the Goblets in 8m. 52s.

TEN TITLES ARE WON BY BRITISH

A. G. Hill Establishes a New Record in Winning the One-Mile Run from H. B. Stallard

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Saturday)—In the British amateur athletic championships at Stafford Bridge, Friday and Saturday, home athletes secured 10 titles while the Swedish representatives, showing to especial advantage in the field events, obtained three firsts and four seconds. France claimed one first and two seconds and H. C. Taylor of Mercersburg Academy, United States, carried off the long jump.

A. G. Hill, Olympic champion over the 800 and 1500-meter distances, lowered the British national amateur records of 4m. 16 1-5s in the one-mile run and even then finished only a bare yard ahead of H. B. Stallard, who also beat the previous best time for the event.

Three other records established in the course of British Amateur Athletic Association championships were improved upon, those in the two-mile steeplechase, pole vault and javelin throw.

The mile run was a race of gripping interest. Hill led the field of 20 runners at a terrific pace for the first quarter, which he covered in 59 3-5s. Stallard hung on well and the pair drew rapidly away. Farther and farther ahead they went hill running with faultless action. Stallard made a supreme effort in the last 300 yards; but Hill retained the lead to the tape.

On Friday evening five of the championships were decided and Sweden carried off the weight putting, the 440-yard hurdles, the discus throw and the hop, step and jump, while a British athlete won the four-mile run. A new record for a British championship meeting was set up in the hudles which was done in 55 2-5s. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by H. F. V. Edward; H. M. Abrahams, second; W. A. Hill, third. Time—10⅘s.

220-Yard Dash—Won by H. F. V. Edwards; H. M. Abrahams, second; H. Nosieres, third. Time—32⅕s.

440-Yard Dash—Won by R. A. Linsay; G. G. D. Rudd, second; C. R. Griffiths, third. Time—50⅘s.

880-Yard Run—Won by E. D. Mountain; B. D. G. Rudd, second; S. Lundgren, Sweden, third. Time—1m. 56⅘s.

One-Mile Run—Won by A. G. Hill; H. B. Stallard, second; L. Duquesne, France, third. Time—4m. 13⅘s.

Four-Mile Run—Won by W. Monk; James Hatton, second; E. Backman, Sweden, third. Time—19m. 59⅘s.

Two-Mile Walk—Won by J. F. Evans; C. E. J. Gunn, second; F. W. Poynton, third. Time—14m. 14⅘s.

Two-Mile Steeplechase—Won by Percy Hodge; E. A. Montague, second; F. G. Ward, third. Time—10m. 57⅕s.

One-Mile Relay—Won by Polytechnic Harriers; Surrey Athletic Club, second. Time—3m. 35⅘s.

120-Yard Hurdles—Won by H. Bernard, France; C. A. Christiernson, Sweden, second; F. W. H. Nicholas, third. Time—15⅘s.

440-Yard Hurdles—Won by C. A. Christiernson, Sweden; George Andre, France, second; W. S. Kent, Hughes, third. Time—55⅘s.

Running High Jump—Won by B. H. Baker, 6ft. 2¾in.; E. P. Guilloux, France, second, 6ft. ⅝in.; Bertil Janson, Sweden, third, 5ft. 11in.

Running Long Jump—Won by H. C. Taylor, United States, 22ft. 1in.; W. Petersen, Sweden, second, 21ft. 11½in.; L. S. C. Ingrams, third, 21ft. 7½in.

Hop, Step and Jump—Won by F. Janson, Sweden, 46ft. 6⅘in.; B. H. Baker, second, 43ft. 8¼in.; H. J. Odde, third, 40ft. 3¼in.

Pole Vault—Won by E. Rydberg, Sweden, 12ft. 2¼in.; Franquenelle, France, second, 11ft.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by Bertil Janson, Sweden, 46ft. 2½in.; Raoul Paoli, France, second, 42ft 3½in.; O. Zallhagen, Sweden, third, 40ft. 8¾in.

16-Pound Hammer Throw—Won by Nils Lindh, Sweden, 161ft. 11¼in.; D. M. C. Nokes, second, 155ft. 11in.; J. Jackson, third, 116ft. 8½in.

Throwing Discus—Won by O. Zallhagen, Sweden, 134ft. 6½in.; C. J. N. Linds, Sweden, second, 117ft. 6¼in.; Paoli, France, third, 116ft. 7½in.

Javelin Throw—Won by H. Lindstrom, Sweden, 205ft.; F. Janson, Sweden, second, 166ft. 4½in.

OPENING OF THE THIRD TEST MATCH

Australians Bat First and Score Up a Total of 407 Runs—Two English Wickets Lost

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LEEDS, England (Saturday) —The Australians batted first in the third cricket test match which opened here today on the Headingley ground and in the course of a day made a score of 407 runs which, considering the concrete state of the wicket, is not too high a score from the Englishman's point of view.

Two good English wickets have been lost, however, for 22 runs and Tennyson, the English captain, has been compelled to retire from the game so that the outlook is none too good. The English team received early encouragement from the smart dismissal of the two Australian batsmen, Warren Bardsley and J. M. Andrews, who were both caught by F. E. Woolley off J. W. H. T. Douglas. Again, however, the Australians showed what a fine all-round scoring combination they have. C. G. McCartney scored 115, W. W. Armstrong 77, and both C. E. Pelley and J. M. Taylor topped a half century. J. M. Gregory on the other hand was a notable failure for C. H. Parkin clean bowled him for one run. Parkin took four wickets for 115 runs, Douglas three for 80.

The English innings opened badly, for Woolley, who did well in the last test match at Lord's Ground, was bowled by J. M. Gregory before he could score. J. W. Hearne lost his wicket for seven leaving H. T. W. Harding and A. T. E. Ducat still batting.

NEW YORK WINS OVER BOSTON BRAVES TWICE

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Pittsburgh	48	23	.676
New York	42	26	.618
Boston	35	61	.530
St. Louis	36	33	.522
Brooklyn	37	34	.521
Chicago	30	36	.455
Cincinnati	26	43	.377
Philadelphia	19	47	.288

RESULTS SATURDAY

New York at Boston (postponed)
Pittsburgh 9, Cincinnati 0
Brooklyn 11, Philadelphia 9 (first game)
Brooklyn 5, Philadelphia 3 (second game)
St. Louis 3, Chicago 2

RESULTS SUNDAY

Cincinnati 8, Pittsburgh 2
Brooklyn 5, Philadelphia 3
St. Louis 8, Chicago 2
New York 2, Boston 1 (first game)
New York 10, Boston 5 (second game)

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Philadelphia
New York at Brooklyn
Cincinnati at Chicago
St. Louis at Pittsburgh

NEW YORK WINS DOUBLEHEADER

NEW YORK, New York—The Giants won both games of yesterday's doubleheader with Boston, the first by a score of 2 to 1 and the second by 10 to 5. The scores by innings:

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
New York	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	x—	2	6	0
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	1	7	2

Batteries—Nehf and Snyder; McQuillan and O'Neil. Umpires—McCormick and Hart.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
New York	1	2	0	0	0	3	4	0	x—10	15	1	
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0—	5	13	1

Batteries—Gibson, Barnes, Beton, Sallee and Smith; Fillingim, Scott, Watson and Gowdy. Umpires—Hart and McCormick.

BROOKLYN WINS, 5 TO 3

BROOKLYN, New York — Brooklyn defeated Philadelphia 5 to 3, taking the lead in the first inning. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Brooklyn	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	x—	5	11	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0—	3	9	1

Batteries—Miljus, Schupp and Krueger; Smith and Bruggy. Umpires—O'Day and Quigley.

CUBS LOSE TO ST. LOUIS

CHICAGO, Illinois — St. Louis' heavy hitting throughout yesterday's game gave an 8 to 3 victory over Chicago. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
St. Louis	2	1	2	0	1	0	0	2	0—	8	16	1
Chicago	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—	3	8	3

Batteries—Pfeffer and Clemons; York, Ponder and O'Farrell. Umpires—Moran and Rigler.

REDS WIN EASILY, 8 TO 2

CINCINNATI, Ohio — Cincinnati won easily from Pittsburgh 8 to 2 in yesterday's game. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Cincinnati	0	0	2	1	4	1	0	0	x—	8	15	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0—	2	12	0

Batteries—Marquard and Hargrave; Hamilton, Zinn and Brottem. Umpires—Klem and Emslie.

W. T. TILDEN 2D IS AGAIN CHAMPION

Defeats Norton 3 Sets to 2—Lycett and Woosnam Win Doubles While Miss Ryan and Lycett Take Mixed Title

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WIMBLEDON, England (Saturday) —W. T. Tilden 2d, is still the world champion of lawn tennis on grass. He defeated B. I. C. Norton, the South African, today on the Center court at the All-England Club, Wimbledom, 3 sets to 2, after losing the first two. No quieter challenge round has been seen at Wimbledon since the war in the men's singles, a remarkable change coming over the game half way through after the not uninteresting couple of sets in which Tilden seemed to be finding his length and working up his speedy service. At first the American's service was ineffective and after many double faults he lost the first set, 6—4. In the second set, Norton did not need to do many brilliant things for Tilden was making poor returns and almost invariably got the worst of the long rallies. He lost, 6—2. Then Tilden asserted himself and won four games running. He won the sixth also with two fine drop shots and finally triumphed, 6—1. Tilden's famous service was in evidence in the fourth set which the South African lost without securing a single game, but it was a dull exhibition. In the fifth set Norton was within a point of winning the match with the score at 5—4, but Tilden drew level and eventually won, 7—5.

Randolph Lycett and Maxwell Woosnam won the doubles title which was undefended defeating F. G. and A. H. Lowe, in three straight sets, 6—3, 6—0, 7—5.

The Davis Cup pair combined well and Lycett exploited a weak point between the opposing couple who stood well back on the base-line and allowed the winners practically to, dictate the battleground and tactics.

The mixed doubles title also found new holders Lycett and Miss Elizabeth Ryan defeating Woosnam and Miss P. L. Howkins at 6—3, 6—1.

As was expected, Miss Suzanne Lenglen and Miss Ryan defied the attempt of Mrs. A. E. Beamish and Mrs. Peacock to oust them from the possession of the ladies' doubles title winning easily, 6—1, 6—2.

W. T. HAYES WILL MEET A. M. SQUAIR

To Compete for the United States Clay Court Tennis Singles Championship Title Today

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Results of the semi-finals matches here Sunday pitted W. T. Hayes and A. M. Squair, both local aspirants, against each other for the United States national clay court singles championship in the eleventh annual tournament at Chicago Tennis Club. R. H. Burdick and J. F. Hennessey of Indianapolis, Indiana, will meet Hayes and S. B. Herd, the latter of Pasadena, California, for the doubles title.

After a hard-fought deuce first set, Hayes had little trouble eliminating Herd for the singles honors. In the first set, which went to the local star, 7—5, Herd's driving power and accurate placements kept Hayes racing in the back court, while the Californian frequenlty rushed to the net to finish rallies with smashing shots. A series of extended rallies and volley sessions in the second set called out all the loser's reserve and he had nothing left for the final. The score was 7—5, 6—2, 6—0.

Squair's encounter with A. P. Hubbell, also of Chicago, produced a hard struggle. The winner kept Hubbell on the run and frequently caught him out of position out of a difficult return. The score was 6—2, 6—1, 6—8, 6—1.

From the start Hennessey and Burdick clearly outclassed J. H. Weber and James Weber of Chicago, who were obliged to play only one match to get into the semi-finals, having drawn two defaults. The Hoosiers won, 6—1, 6—3, 4—6, 6—2.

In Saturday's play the features were the defeat of two out-of-town stars, J. J. Armstrong of St. Paul, Minnesota, and R. H. Burdick of Indianapolis, Indiana, who were defeated by the local favorites, Hayes and Squair, respectively, in the fifth round of singles. Squair was a member of the doubles team that was eliminated by Burdick and J. F. Hennessey in the third round of the doubles. Score, 4—6, 6—1, 6—4, 6—4. The summary:

UNITED STATES CLAY COURT TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—SINGLES

Fifth Round

W. T. Hayes, Chicago, defeated J. J. Armstrong, St. Paul, 6—3, 6—3, 0—6, 6—1, 6—1.

C. B. Herd, Pasadena, defeated H. F. Vories, Chicago, 9—7, 6—1, 6—3.

A. M. Squair, Chicago, defeated R. H. Burdick, Indianapolis, 6—2, 6—1, 2—6, 4—6, 6—2.

A. P. Hubbell, Chicago, defeated J. H. Weber, Chicago, 6—2, 6—0, 6—2.

DOUBLES—Third Round

J. J. Armstrong, St. Paul, and Preston Boyden, Lake Forest, Illinois, defeated H. F. Vories and A. W. Shaw, Chicago, 6—1, 6—2, 6—3.

W. T. Hayes, Chicago, and C. B. Herd, Pasadena, defeated W. S. Miller and John Kenfield, Chicago, 6—2, 2—6, 6—1, 6—4.

J. H. Weber and James Weber, Chicago, defeated S. J. Fogelson and Arthur Frankenstein, Chicago, 6—3, 6—3, 6—3.

R. H. Burdick and J. F. Hennessey, Indianapolis, defeated A. M. Squair and A. L. Green Jr., Chicago, 4—6, 8—1, 6—4, 6—4.

SINGLES—Semi-Finals

W. T. Hayes, Chicago, defeated C. B. Herd, Pasadena, 7—5, 6—2, 6—0.

A. M. Squair, Chicago, defeated A. P. Hubbell, Chicago, 6—2, 6—1, 6—8, 6—1.

DOUBLES—Semi-Finals

J. F. Hennessey and R. H. Burdick, Indianapolis, defeated J. H. Weber and James Weber, Chicago, 6—1, 6—3, 4—6, 6—2.

W. T. Hayes, Chicago, and C. B. Herd, Pasadena, defeated J. J. Armstrong, St. Paul, and Preston Boyden, Chicago, 6—2, 6—1, 4—6, 6—1.

TWO CLUBS TIE IN JUNIOR MEET

Many Records Either Broken or Equaled in Track and Field Championships at Pasadena

JUNIOR A. A. U. TRACK AND FIELD ASSOCIATION

Club—	Points
Los Angeles A. C.	75
Olympic Club	75
Boston Athletic Association	10
New York Athletic Club	9
Colgate University	4
Pastime Athletic Club	2
Birmingham A. C.	1
St. Anselm's, New York	1

PASADENA, California—Wonderful competition marked the annual junior track and field championship meet of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States which took place here Friday, as in every event except the half-mile running high jump and the 16-pound shotput new records were either made or the existing ones equaled.

Two California clubs were forced to share the team championship honors, as the Los Angeles Athletic Club and the Olympic Club of San Francisco each scored 75 points. These two teams far outclassed the rest of the field, as the third team on the list, the Boston Athletic Association, scored only 10 points while the New York Athletic Club finished fourth with only five points.

Perhaps the most notable individual performance of the meet was the winning of the 440-yard dash by J. J. Driscoll of the Boston Athletic Association, in 48 2-5s. The former junior record for this event was 50s., made by F. J. Shea of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association in 1917. It is also interesting to note that this new mark is 2-5s. better than the senior record for the same event which was made by T. E. Burke of the Boston Athletic Association in 1896.

Earl Frazier of Baylor University had the honor of not only winning two championship titles, but also of establishing two new records. He won the 120-yard hurdles in 15 1-5s., 1-5s. better than the previous mark, and then won the 220-yard hurdles in 24 2-5s., 4-5s. better than the previous mark.

M. Howell won the running high jump with a performance of 6ft. 1¾in., while Emmons of the Los Angeles Athletic Club established a new mark for the pole vault of 12ft. 7¼in.

CLEVELAND TAKES GAME FROM DETROIT

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Cleveland	45	26	.634
New York	43	28	.606
Washington	38	36	.514
Detroit	35	37	.486
Boston	32	35	.478
St. Louis	32	41	.438
Chicago	29	39	.426
Philadelphia	29	41	.414

RESULTS SATURDAY

New York 5, Boston 3 (first game)
New York 5, Boston 1 (second game)
Detroit 6, Cleveland 3
Philadelphia 6, Washington 1
Chicago 11, St. Louis 8 (first game)
St. Louis 9, Chicago 4 (second game)

RESULTS SUNDAY

Chicago 5, St. Louis 1
Cleveland 9, Detroit 5
Philadelphia 12, Washington 4

GAMES TODAY

Washington at Boston
Philadelphia at New York
Chicago at Cleveland
Detroit at St. Louis

ATHLETICS WIN BY 12 TO 4

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — Philadelphia overwhelmingly defeated Washington yesterday, 12 to 4. The winners made six runs in the fourth inning. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Philadelphia	1	0	2	6	2	0	0	1	0—	12	18	3
Washington	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	0—	4	15	5

Batteries—Harris and Perkins; Schacht, Erickson, Gaines and Gharrity, Pichinich. Umpires—Nallin and Connolly.

CLEVELAND IS WINNER

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Cleveland won 9 to 5 from Detroit yesterday by a spectacular rally that gave the four winning runs in the last inning. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	4	x—	9	14	1
Detroit	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	0—	5	11	0

Batteries — Coveleskie, Caldwell and Nunamaker; Middleton, Perritt, Holling and Bassler. Umpires—Moriarity and Dineen.

CHICAGO BEATS BROWNS, 5 TO 1

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Chicago held St. Louis runless until the last half of the ninth, the visitors winning yesterday's game by a score of 5 to 1. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1—	5	10	1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—	1	5	0

Batteries—Faber and Schalk; Davis, Deberry and Collins. Umpires—Hildebrand and Wilson.

P. F. NEER TAKES TENNIS HONORS

Defeats J. B. Fenno Jr. and Carries Title for the First Time in History to the Pacific Coast

INTERCOLLEGIATE SINGLES CHAMPIONS

Year	Player	College
1883	J. S. Clark	Harvard
1883	H. A. Taylor	Harvard
1884	W. P. Knapp	Yale
1885	W. P. Knapp	Yale
1886	G. M. Brinley	Trinity
1887	P. S. Sears	Harvard
1888	P. S. Sears	Harvard
1889	R. P. Huntington Jr.	Yale
1890	F. H. Hovey	Harvard
1891	F. H. Hovey	Harvard
1892	W. A. Larned	Cornell
1893	M. G. Chase	Brown
1894	M. G. Chase	Yale
1895	M. G. Chase	Yale
1896	M. D. Whitman	Harvard
1897	S. G. Thomson	Princeton
1898	L. E. Ware	Harvard
1899	D. F. Davis	Harvard
1900	R. D. Little	Princeton
1901	F. B. Alexander	Princeton
1902	W. J. Clothier	Harvard
1903	E. B. Dewhurst	Pennsylvania
1904	Robert LeRoy	Columbia
1905	E. B. Dewhurst	Pennsylvania
1906	Robert LeRoy	Columbia
1907	G. P. Gardner Jr.	Harvard
1908	N. W. Niles	Harvard
1909	W. F. Johnson	Pennsylvania
1910	R. A. Holden Jr.	Yale
1911	E. H. Whitney	Harvard
1912	G. M. Church	Princeton
1913	R. N. Williams 2d	Harvard
1914	G. M. Church	Princeton
1915	R. N. Williams 2d	Harvard
1916	G. C. Caner	Harvard
1919	C. S. Garland Jr.	Yale
1920	L. M. Banks	Yale
1921	P. F. Neer	Stanford

INTERCOLLEGIATE DOUBLES LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONS

Year	Players	College
1882	J. S. Clark-H. A. Taylor	Harvard
1883	H. A. Taylor-P. E. Presbrey	Harvard
1884	W. P. Knapp-W.B.S.Thorne	Yale
1885	W. P. Knapp-A. L. Shipman	Yale
1886	W. P. Knapp-W. L. Thatcher	Yale
1887	P. S. Sears-Q. A. Shaw Jr.	Harvard
1888	V. G. Hall-O. S. Campbell	Columbia
1889	O. S. Campbell-A.E.Wright	Columbia
1890	Q. A. Shaw Jr.-S. T. Chase	Harvard
1891	F. H. Hovey-R. D. Wrenn	Harvard
1892	R. D. Wrenn-F. B. Winslow	Harvard
1893	M. G. Chase-C. R. Budlong	Brown
1894	M. G. Chase-A. E. Foote	Yale
1895	M. G. Chase-A. E. Foote	Yale
1896	L. E. Ware-W. M. Scudder	Harvard
1897	L. E. Ware-M. D. Whitman	Harvard
1898	L. E. Ware-M. D. Whitman	Harvard
1899	H. Ward-D. F. Davis	Harvard
1900	F. B. Alexander-R. D. Little	Princeton
1901	H. A. Plumer-S. L. Russell	Yale
1902	W. J. Clothier-E.W.Leonard	Harvard
1903	B. Colston-E. Clapp	Yale
1904	K. H. Behr-B. W. Boardman	Yale
1905	E. B. Dewhurst-C.D.Register	Penn
1906	G. A. Wells-A. E. Spaulding	Yale
1907	N. W. Niles-A. S. Dabney	Harvard
1908	H. M. Tilden-A. Thayer	Penn
1909	W. F. Johnson-A. Thayer	Penn
1910	Dean Mathey-B. N. Dell	Princeton
1911	Dean Mathey-C. T. Butler	Princeton
1912	G. M. Church-W. H. Mace	Princeton
1913	W.M.Washburn-J.J.Armst'g	Harvard
1914	R. N. Williams 2d-R. Harte	Harvard
1915	R. N. Williams 2d-R. Harte	Harvard
1916	G. C. Caner-R. Harte	Harvard
1919	C.S.Garland Jr.-K.N.Hawks	Yale
1920	A. N. Wilder-R. Wilens	Yale
1921	J. B. Fenno-E.W.Feibleman	Harvard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania — For the first time in the history of an intercollegiate tennis competition, the championship was won by a Pacific coast player when P. F. Neer '22 of Leland Stanford Junior University defeated J. B. Fenno Jr. '21 of Harvard University in the final round at the Merion Cricket Club courts on Saturday by the scores of 3—6, 6—1, 6—4, 1—6, 6—1. It is the first time that the championship title has been carried west of the Alleghanies.

The east was not denied of all honors as the Harvard doubles team, composed of Fenno and E. W. Feibleman '21 triumphed over the University of California team, W. J. Bates '23 and E. L. Levy '21, in one of the most brilliant matches that has ever been played in college ranks. The Crimson wearers won, 6—4, 7—5, 10—12, 3—6, 6—4. It required more than 3½ hours to complete this match.

All the honor should be given to the youthful Neer in the singles as he fought the Harvard captain all the way. Neer's service greatly concerned the easterner. The point score:

First Set

Neer ..... 4 4 1 0 3 0 0 5 3—20—3
Fenno ..... 1 2 4 4 5 4 4 3 5—32—6

Second Set

Neer ..... 5 4 4 5 4 5 4—31—6
Fenno ..... 3 6 0 3 1 3 1—17—1

Third Set

Neer ..... 6 4 5 4 8 4 1 4 3 5—44—6
Fenno ..... 4 2 7 6 6 1 4 2 5 3—40—4

Fourth Set

Neer ..... 1 2 3 4 2 2 1—15—1
Fenno ..... 4 4 5 0 4 4 4—25—6

Fifth Set

Neer ..... 5 4 6 2 4 4 4—29—6
Fenno ..... 3 2 4 4 0 1 2—16—1

Fenno showed no effects in the doubles because of his strenuous time in the singles. In the early periods of the match it was the fine net play of Feibleman that saved the first and second sets from going to the Pacific coast players. The point score:

First Set

Harvard ..... 5 0 8 4 1 4 3 5 6 4—41—6
California ..... 4 4 6 0 4 1 5 3 8 2—37—4

Second Set

Harvard .. 2 4 4 4 1 4 2 4 2 4 5 4—40—7
California.. 4 1 2 0 4 2 4 2 4 6 3*1—33—5

Third Set

Harvard..... 3 7 1 4 2 4 1 9 7 4
1 5 2 6 0 7 5 6 6 2 1 4—88—10
California..... 5 5 4 3 4 2 4 7 9 2
4 2 5 4 4 5 7 4 4 4 4 6—98—12

Fourth Set

Harvard..... 1 5 4 4 0 2 0 4 2—22—3
California..... 4 3 6 1 4 4 4 1 4—31—6

Fifth Set

Harvard..... 9 4 7 0 4 2 0 4 5 4—39—6
California..... 7 6 5 4 2 4 4 2 3 2—39—4

Following the intercollegiate championship final rounds, the All-American college team defeated a combined team from Oxford and Cambridge universities by 7 matches to 2. The British players won two out of six singles but dropped all three doubles.

Neer of Leland Stanford University, the new intercollegiate singles champion, defeated Capt. H. C. McCarthy of the Cambridge team, 6—1, 6—2. McCarthy, who is a New Zealander, was outclassed.

Fenno of Harvard, the runner-up of the intercollegiate championship, was playing in the doubles and gave way to A. Morgan Jr. '23 of Pennsylvania, who turned in a victory for the United States collegians when he surprisingly defeated M. D. Horn of Cambridge, 4—6, 6—4, 6—3.

R. N. Bradley '21 of Harvard, was given a hard first set by S. F. Hepburn of Oxford. It went 10—8 before Bradley won, but the next set the Harvard player won as he pleased, 6—1.

F. E. Bastian, the clever left-handed player of Indiana University and holder of the state title, defeated J. W. Lowry of Cambridge, 6—1, 6—1.

One of the visiting team members who won a match, is an American, now a Rhodes scholar at Oxford. He is C. Hopkins of New Haven, Connecticut, who defeated C. H. Fischer '23 of the University of Pennsylvania, 7—5, 6—4. The only other member of the English team to win was R. P. Barbour of Oxford, an Australian, who won from W. T. Mallery '21 of Cornell, 6—0, 6—3.

In the doubles, Michael Drumwright '21 and C. E. Granger '21 of the University of Texas defeated C. Hopkins and R. P. Barbour of Oxford, 6—4, 6—1.

J. M. Davies '22 and Neer, the Leland Stanford team, disposed of H. C. McCarthy and M. D. Horn of Cambridge, 6—1, 5—7, 6—?.

In the last doubles the University of Pennsylvania team, composed of C. H. Fischer '23 and A. Morgan Jr., '23, defeated J. N. Lowry of Cambridge, and C. F. Hepburn of Oxford, 6—8, 6—3, 6—4.

J. S. DEAN IS GOLF WINNER

Princeton Captain Defeats J. W. Sweetser for the United States Individual Intercollegiate Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

GREENWICH, Connecticut — Even though he failed to maintain the remarkable pace shown during the earlier rounds, J. S. Dean, captain of the Princeton University team, won the individual intercollegiate golf championship of the United States, on the Greenwich Country Club links, Saturday when he defeated the 1920 champion, J. W. Sweetser, of Yale University, in the final 36-hole match, by a margin of three holes, on the sixteenth hole in the afternoon round, after having been in the lead except at the very start, and at the ninth hole in the morning round.

The new champion began poorly, slicing his first shot clear off the fair green to a bunker guarding another green, and requiring 6 for the hole, which he had made repeatedly in 3 in other rounds. He also had trouble with the eighth, taking two shots to get out of a bunker, and then overrunning the green, again requiring 6. He also missed a two-foot putt on the ninth, for a half in 3, which left Sweetser 1 up at the turn. For these nine holes Dean took 40 strokes to 37 for Sweetser, and it began to look as though the champion would be able to repeat his last year success. But two holes later, Dean equalized matters, by a par 4, when Sweetser was short of the green on his second shot and failed to obtain a good position on the green on his next. Two holes later Dean took the lead and was never thereafter overtaken. He finished the morning round 1 up, though he had required one more shot than his opponent. The cards:

Morning Round

Dean, out..... 6 3 4 5 4 4 4 6 4—40
Sweetser, out..... 4 4 4 5 5 4 4 4 5—37
Dean, in..... 4 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 5—38—78
Sweetser, in..... 4 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 4—40—77

In the afternoon, Dean started out after the fashion he had shown in the earlier matches, taking 3s on the first two holes for wins, making him 3 up. The next two holes were halved, but the fifth and sixth went to Sweetser, and the hopes of the admirers of the Yale player again rose. Neither did well on the next, and the eighth was also halved, but Dean took the ninth with a beautiful shot from the tee to the high plateau green, following with a long putt, for a 2, finishing the round with 36, to 37 for Sweetser, and being 2 up. He also took only 2 on the tenth off the cliff, the ball lying dead to the hole, but Sweetser duplicated the feat on the twelth, making a beautiful iron shot over the gully and up the hill, and following with a fairly long putt. Dean also had trouble on the fifteenth, after he had taken the long fourteenth, 4 to 5, being short of the green on his tee shot, while Sweetser made it in a par 3. But Sweetser failed to clear the bunker on the next and the match was over. The cards:

Afternoon Round

Dean, out..... 3 3 4 5 5 5 5 4 2—36
Sweetser, out..... 4 4 4 5 4 4 5 4 3—37
Dean, in..... 2 3 4 4 4 4
Sweetser, in..... 3 3 2 4 5 3 5

The summary:

UNITED STATES NATIONAL INTERCOLLEGIATE INDIVIDUAL GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—Final Round

J. S. Dean, Princeton, defeated J. W. Sweetser, Yale, 3 and 2.

FENWAY PARK
Two Games Today at 1:30
Red Sox vs. Washington
Seats at Fenway Park. Phone Back Bay 332

AUBREY BOOMER IS OPEN GOLF CHAMPION

BOULOGNE, France—Aubrey Boomer, a young British professional golfer of the St. Cloud (France) Club, won the French national open golf championship Friday by defeating Arnaud Massey of France, in the play-off of their tie. Massey thrice held the French open championship and the British championship of 1907.

Boomer won by 7 strokes. The score was Boomer 135 and Massey 142. The match ended at the thirty-fourth hole. Boomer was 3 down at the ninth hole, but later gained a lead which he never lost.

J. H. Kirkwood, the Australian champion, finished third with 291 strokes, and Angel de la Torre, the Spanish champion, fourth with 293. Harry Vardon, England; F. Leach, England, and Jean Gassiat, France, tied for fifth place with 295.

NEW UNITED STATES POLO CLUB FORMED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —The War Department Polo Club, open to all commissioned officers of the United States Army in or near Washington, has been formally organized here with the adoption of a constitution and by-laws and the election of officers.

Col. J. R. Lindsey has been named manager, Maj. J. G. Quekemeyer team captain, and First Lieut. C. C. Jadwin secretary-treasurer. The officers of president and vice-president, which are honorary, will be filled by Secretary of War J. W. Weeks and Chief of Staff J. J. Pershing during their respective terms of office.

The object of the organization is to encourage greater horsemanship and athletics in the army.

MEADOWBROOK FOUR LOSES

LONDON, England — The United States Meadowbrook polo team, captained by Devereux Milburn of the United States international quartet, was defeated Saturday by the English Freebooters in the semi-final of the tournament for the English championship cup, 6 goals to 4. Eight teams entered for the tournament.

SCHOOLS

SUMMER SESSION
NOW OPEN.
JULY 5 TO AUGUST

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

GERMAN EXPORTS POUR INTO AUSTRIA

Country Is Concerned Over Influx of Lower Priced Goods and Artificial Protective Barriers Are Being Considered

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria—German manufactured goods are pouring into Austria at a rate which is causing serious concern in Austrian industrial circles. German iron, German machinery and German apparatus of various kinds are coming in ever increasing quantities. Foreign competition has hitherto been excluded through the protective wall created by the low exchange rate of the Austrian crown. As exports to the west and to allied lands were impossible, the efforts of the Rhine and Silesian industries to get a footing in Austria were redoubled. The situation of the German ironworks and especially the metal industries, has become much worse in the last few weeks. New orders are entirely lacking. The buyers are holding back to an extraordinary degree, and owing to the reduction in prices little business can be done in the home market. Such a situation forces export even at a loss, in order that stocks may be diminished. Hence for weeks past have come offers of bar iron, metal plates and other productions of German industry forcing down prices in the Austrian market. This competition had all the more possibilities of success, because the output of the Austrian iron industry is restricted and not sufficient to cover the demands. The Alpine Iron Works, indeed, have increased the output of raw iron by restarting two blast furnaces, but it will be some time before the semi-manufactured products of these will be available for consumption.

Coal Strike Stops Steel Mills

The iron mines of the company, the immense rolling mills and steel works in Donawitz, Zeltweg, Kindberg, and Neuberg, are at a complete standstill owing to the coal miners' strike in Upper Styria, and the regrettable happenings in Silesia, which have completely prevented the shipment of coal. Further, the reduction of the train service on account of shortage of coal has also made it almost impossible to transport goods. Hence an increase in the imports of iron from Germany is this year quite certain.

In Vienna one constantly meets representatives of the German iron industries. There is a constant progress in the manufacture of new machines, constant novelties in machinery and equipments, which cannot be produced immediately in Austria, so that the users must buy these goods abroad. The Austrian market is flooded with offers from the German machinery industry. Their agents are able to show the consumers that the newest machinery increases the mechanical possibilities of production, saves human labor, and fuel, and generally reduces the cost of production. These German agents are exceedingly well informed as to the situation of individual branches of industry in Austria. They know exactly in what industries the Austrian factories require lower prices, and offer these groups, machines, and apparatus securing a cheaper production. As German exports are burdened with high import duties, in the consuming countries, Austria offers a market for indirect exports, the German wares can be sent to Austria and in a way naturalized and further worked up and sold abroad free from duties. Within certain limits, there is no objection to this being done, because wares which contain less than half German material and German labor, are free from export duties. This explains the lively demand of German firms for small factories with steam power in Austria, which are not shut down. They lease or buy such factories for the purpose of completing the making of German semi-manufactured articles, which they can then export. While at first, such a process may only mean injuring Austrian trade to the succession states, later it may develop into a permanent German competition in the home market.

Rates Preclude Machinery

Deliveries of machinery from America or England are just now entirely out of question on account of the high rates of the dollar and pound. Imports from Tzecho-Slovakia are equally out of the question on account of the high export duties there, so that the German competition in Austria is a comparatively easy matter. The Bohemian and Moravian machine industries have been affected by the world crisis even more severely than the Austrian, and apart from some of the big concerns, which have a number of old orders to execute for the entente countries, their situation has latterly become much more difficult. In Tzecho-Slovakia, the Germans have been offering their wares at prices below those of the home manufacturers, who are handicapped by the high cost of iron.

To erect a dam against the inroads of foreign competition, the Austrian steel and iron works are making serious endeavors to get high protective duties. Negotiations are now going on with the government to this end, and a decision is expected very soon. Duties on iron may secure a dividend paying revenue from the manufacturers, but from the point of view of the reconstruction of Austrian industry, experts consider them a bad remedy. Austrian efforts must be directed to widening the industrial sphere in the field of exports, and not limited to satisfying the demands of a restricted home market. Austria's industries must establish a position abroad, especially with the succession states. Exports of iron and iron wares last year amounted to 1,936,000,000 crowns—in the first three months of this year to 637,000,000 crowns. These figures can certainly be raised much higher if the machinery and metal industries can be supported by cheaper prices for iron. High tariffs on iron will make iron permanently dear and must again retard the newly growing export capacities of the machinery industry. If Austria is to have the possibility of existence, unrestricted commerce and exports must be the watchword.

MARKET REFLECTS IMPROVING SIGNS

Railroad and Industrial Advances During the Past Week Reflect General Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—Several steps toward settling economic conditions have been taken recently and they have all contributed to some degree in strengthening the security markets. The average price for 20 active railroad stocks moved up from 67.13 on June 24, to 70.58 on July 1. A similar number of industrials advanced from 66.20 to 68.35, while coppers rose from 24.33 to 25.15 in the same length of time.

Among the constructive factors may be mentioned the naming of the new tariff rates, the encouraging improvement in the railroad situation, and the settlement of the British coal and textile labor disputes.

The recovery of the railroads based upon the improvement in the net operating income, is a sign of better general business conditions. The activity of some of the representative railroads is shown by the following table:

	Current price	Recent low	1921 High
Atchison	80¾	76¼	84½
Balt & Ohio	39	30¾	42⅝
Ches & Ohio	54	46	65⅛
Chi M & St P	27	22	31
Chi R I & P	32⅝	22⅝	34⅜
Gt. Northern pfd.	*66¼	60	79¼
Mo Pacific	21⅛	16	23¼
N Y Central	*89	64¼	74½
New Haven	18¼	13¼	23⅛
No Pacific	*69	61¼	88
Reading	67⅝	60⅝	89¼
So Railway	20½	17⅜	24⅞
Texas & Pacific	24⅜	16¼	27½
Union Pacific	117⅞	111	122½

*Ex-dividend.

Transactions in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange during June totaled 19,016,400 shares, an increase of 9,381,600 over a year ago, and a decrease from June, 1919, of 14,808,300.

The daily average last month was 731,400 shares, compared with 370,569 last year, 1,352,988 in 1919, and 473,916 in 1918.

During the month there were four days with sales over 1,000,000 shares, none last year and 19 in June, 1919.

The heaviest five-hour session was 1,253,800 shares, and the smallest 482,800 shares. The largest two-hour session was 465,500 shares and the smallest 353,700 shares.

Heaviest June trading was 33,824,700 shares in 1919, and the smallest 3,984,730 in 1914.

The largest five-hour session was 2,219,600 shares in 1919, and the smallest 68,446 shares in 1914.

The heaviest two-hour session was 935,985 shares in 1901, and the smallest 37,242 shares in 1914.

The record for five-hour days with sales over 1,000,000 shares was in 1919, when there were 19 days.

Bond sales for the first six months of the current year were slightly under the same period in 1920 and 1919, but considerably above 1918. This contraction was due to a falling off in transactions in Liberty Loan and Victory bonds. Transactions in miscellaneous bonds, however, showed a large increase, reaching the highest figure on record, $568,029,000, compared with $438,276,000 in 1920.

The following gives total trading in bonds on the New York Stock Exchange for the first six months in the years 1917-21:

	Miscellaneous	Liberty-Victory
1921	$568,029,000	$946,546,000
1920	438,276,000	1,528,604,000
1919	415,635,000	1,149,719,000
1918	244,875,500	484,294,500
1917	480,308,750	*3,946,000
Total	1,579,095,250	3,181,563,500

*June only.

TIRE BRANCHES ABROAD

NEW YORK, New York—The International B. F. Gobdrich Corporation, which has just been incorporated under the laws of New York with an authorized capital of $10,000,000, will represent the B. F. Goodrich Company in all foreign countries except Canada. It will take over the parent company's interest in factories (with selling organizations) located in France and Japan, as well as its selling subsidiaries in Great Britain, Italy, Spain, South Africa, Straits Settlements, and Porto Rico, acquiring distributors in all foreign countries.

BRITISH TREASURY RETURNS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Exchequer returns for the period of April 1 to June 4 show:

Receipts	£155,372,970
Expenditure	223,366,445
Corresponding period last year:	
Receipts	£256,167,130
Expenditure	240,979,726

IRON WORKS TO RESUME

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio—The Wheeling Steel Corporation has announced that the La Belle Iron Works, a subsidiary of the Wheeling company, which have been idle since December, will resume operations at 50 per cent capacity July 5, giving employment to more than 1000 men.

GUARANTEE OF BOND PROBLEM IN CANADA

Controversy in Saskatchewan Over Point of Whether Provincial or State Government Shall Protect Municipal Funds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan—Whether provincial or state governments should protect the interests of investors in municipal bonds to the extent of guaranteeing regular payments of interest and principal is involved in a controversy in Saskatchewan. While there has not been a single default in repayment of their obligations on the part of the rural municipalities and the villages of the Province, some half a dozen towns and one or two cities have been unable to meet interest payments at due date, and it is in connection with these specific cases that the controversy has arisen.

Pressure has been brought to bear upon the Saskatchewan Government by the bondholders of these municipalities resident in eastern Canada to assume the liabilities, until such time as the defaulting municipalities are again in a position to provide for their own financial obligations. The bondholders are securing the support of bond houses and a section of the financial press of Canada.

Declines Responsibility

The Saskatchewan government, however, has emphatically declined to assume any responsibility beyond that already provided in restrictive legislation and measures to prevent unnecessary expenditure on the part of municipalities. The government contends that in providing legislation safeguarding as far as possible municipal expenditures and the protection of sinking-fund investments they have done as much as could reasonably be expected of any government, and more particularly since these measures include the creation of a local government board with veto power over municipal borrowings. While the board has been functioning for five or six years, it claims no responsibility for the default of these municipalities, on the grounds that their inability to pay is due to unwise expenditures made in the boom days before the board had been brought into existence.

In the case of the city of Prince Albert, which was unable to meet interest payments some three years ago, the Saskatchewan Government acted as an intermediary in negotiations between representatives of the bondholders and the city government about three years ago, with the result that an agreement was entered into spreading the repayments on bonded indebtedness over a lengthened period and providing for interest payments on an ascending sliding rate.

In the course of the controversy the Hon. George Langley, Minister of Municipal Affairs for Saskatchewan, charged that the investors and bond houses were conducting a boycott against municipal securities in Saskatchewan. In a reply to this charge W. L. McKinnon, Dominion chairman of the municipal administration and finance committee of the Bond Dealers Association, published a statement in which he declared there was no boycott, "but something worse."

Mr. McKinnon urged that the Province of Saskatchewan was not properly limiting the borrowing powers of the municipalities. He declared that investors who purchased municipal securities at a time when municipal indebtedness was low were now in a sorry plight as a result of later "unbelievable foolishness in expenditures on public utilities and buildings." He blamed the government for not correcting the financial affairs of weak municipalities long before they had reached the stage of default and further charged that money which had been collected for debenture purposes had, in some cases, been diverted to other uses.

Defends Supervision

Mr. Langley, in reply, denied these allegations. He declared that ever since the appointment of the Local Government Board in 1914 a very careful supervision of municipal expenditures had been maintained and pointed out that Saskatchewan was the first Province in the Dominion to create an independent board for this purpose and to vest in such a body wide discretionary powers of this nature.

Referring to expenditures of the boom days of 1910, 1911, and 1912, Mr. Langley said that the boom sentiment in those years was not confined to municipalities in western Canada, but the belief that resources were illimitable was rampant from coast to coast. Nor was this sentiment confined to borrowers of money, for not only loan and bond companies, but even the banks, entered into boom transactions. He further added a declaration that the statement that money had been foolishly expended in public buildings could not be verified.

"At the bottom of all this," said the Minister of Municipal Affairs, "is a desire to make the provincial government accept responsibility for investments that were unwisely made, and while the government of this Province will do everything possible, even to the extent of passing special legislation for the purpose of cooperating with the bondholders to maintain their security, the provincial government will not advise its Legislature to pass a law which will convert municipal security into provincial security."

Germany's funded debt on May 31 was 78,345,000,000 marks. Her floating debt on the same date was 400,000,000 marks.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL SALES AGREEMENT

Most of Causes of Friction Under New Export Regulations Are Removed Although Limited Releases Are Criticized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Common sense and conferences have removed most of the causes of friction in connection with the auction sales of Australian wool under the new export regulations. Bidding has been brisk, and there is every reason to expect satisfactory cooperation between the Customs Department, Bawra (British Australian Wool Realization Association), the National Council of Wool Selling Brokers, and the associations of wool buyers.

The chief grievance remaining is the limited quantity of wool offered for sale at Australian auctions. The fact that for June only 110,000 bales, instead of 150,000, were allotted to the Commonwealth by the National Wool Council at Bawra, sitting in conference, is considered as proving Bawra's control over the other party to the conference. Critics contend that it is patent that the less wool marketed in Australia today the firmer prices must remain in London, thus benefiting the Bawra or old wool. For instance, 60,000 bales of the 110,000 announced for the London fifth series of wool sales consisted of Bawra wool. Men interested in the trade believe that many growers of wool will ship their product to London and obtain more speedy sale. Thus the restriction on quantity in Australia would tend to divert wool to London.

Auction Date Announcements

It is essential that dates of auction sales in Australia should be announced some months ahead, otherwise competition will not be possible to the same keen extent as in pre-war days, British and foreign firms will not be able to make necessary financial arrangements, and shipping companies will be more or less in the dark regarding the wool freight to be expected.

The commonwealth government may congratulate itself that a strong upward tendency in London was in operation at the time of the introduction of the new restrictions in Australia, so that the first sale in the Commonwealth under the Bawra scheme for stabilizing the market was marked by keen competition in which Japanese and continental buying was one of the gratifying features. On the question whether the Bawra reserve scheme and the export restriction on Australian wool have been a main factor in steadying and reassuring the market there is a sharp difference of opinion, the wool buyers arguing that the revival has been the result of increased business overseas and that the restrictions on export may reduce consumption and retard value recovery.

Both houses of federal Parliament approved of the regulations controlling the export of wool. Under these regulations every person desiring to export wool from the Commonwealth during the six months for which the proclamation is binding, must satisfy the Collector of Customs that the wool was purchased by the person on whose behalf it is being exported at a price not lower than the reserve agreed upon as the official price of wool of that type. If the wool is consigned for sale overseas, the Minister for Customs must be satisfied that the wool will not be sold below the reserve for wool of that type, plus the freight and other charges. The reserve of 8d. a pound fixed under the reserve is merely an average for the whole 858 types of Australian wool, and some wool will, of course, be worth a great deal more. With the upward movement in wool the reserve rates may not be needed, but the fact of their existence is expected to have a stabilizing effect.

Release Fellmongered Wool

Mr. Massy Greene, Minister for Customs, has decided to release fellmongered wool from Bawra control, which means that this wool can now be exported, provided that the Minister is satisfied of the bona fides of the exporter. The restrictions at first placed upon the export of fellmongered skin-wool under the Bawra scheme had resulted in the closing down of several fellmongering works in Australia. A continuance of this position would have meant, it was said, that the skins would have been shipped to Europe and treated there by foreign workmen, the wool being sold on the European market independent of the Bawra reserve. Although the wool involved is only 5 per cent of the Australian total, yet the enforcement of restrictions might have closed down a large Australian industry.

The skill of Sir John Higgins, chairman of Bawra, and of all in charge of the wool industry, will be needed to cope with the case of the 50,000 small woolgrowers, many of whom are in sore straits. Probably the first £5,000,000 obtained by the sale of Bawra wool will go to the growers.

The small penalty, £50, provided for a breach of the regulations has been criticized in the federal Parliament. The Minister explained that the amount was the maximum monetary penalty which could be imposed under the Customs Act, but if anyone committed a breach of the regulation, and exported wool contrary to its provisions, he was liable to submit to the forfeiture of all the wool shipped.

AUSTRIA'S NEED OF MONEY AND CREDIT

League of Nations Report Falls Far Short of Expectation on the Point of Inter-Governmental Financial Advances

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—It is a melancholy fact that almost everything which the Allied Supreme Council has had to deal with has been the subject of public announcements which differed very materially from the facts as privately discussed by those who were in a position to know the truth. In this respect the case of Austria has been from the first conspicuous. What goes on before the public is totally different from what goes on behind the scenes; and any attempt to divert the limelight from the pretenses which do not matter to the actualities which do, is stigmatized as an indiscretion of which no trustworthy person would be guilty. Nevertheless, it is time that there were a closer correspondence between what the public is given to understand and what informed opinion in Europe knows to be the case.

Speculation on Outcome

When the Supreme Council handed on to the League of Nations the problem which repeated attempts had failed to solve, it was half suspected that their intention was not so much that a solution should be reached at last as that the whole question should be effectively shelved and perhaps that the League of Nations should be discredited in the process. Everyone asked himself, what will the League do? The truth, as everyone who had followed the subject knew perfectly well, was that a necessary condition of the financial rehabilitation of Austria is a direct advance to the Austrian Government from the allied governments interested in the recovery of the country. And it was precisely because the allied governments refused to consider the acceptance of this condition, while knowing it to be necessary, that the problem had proved insoluble. Would the League turn on the Supreme Council and bluntly formulate the truth which had been in everybody's mind but which the governments had consistently refused to acknowledge openly? Or would the League avoid the possibility of friction and enter into the conspiracy of silence and postponement, trusting to the familiar policy of throwing an occasional "announcement" to the hungry public and leaving time to bring forth what it will? The friends of the League did not know which course to hope for. The first would mean trouble and would look like failure; the second might do for a time, but the day of reckoning would surely come. On the whole, it was generally felt that honesty would be the best policy this time, and the report of the special committee of inquiry was eagerly awaited. A masterly summary of the facts and a bold statement of the conclusion would at any rate mean a moral triumph for the League.

In the first week of June the report was published, and the friends of Austria, the friends of the League, and the friends of financial solidarity in Europe can only hang their heads. There is not a word about direct intergovernmental advances; the conspiracy of silence—a very wordy silence, but still silence on the essential point—is to be maintained a while longer. Austria can wait. And the same issue of The London Times which contained a summary of the committee's report, contained also the following summary of the position of Austrian public finance: "The budget estimates for the second half of the current financial year show a total expenditure of over 49,000,000,000 kronen; receipts 24,000,000,000 kronen; deficit 24,500,000,000. On the expenditure side, 19,000,000,000 are accounted for by losses sustained through the depreciation of the Austrian crown; 10,000,000,000 are needed for state subsidies for the cheapening of food."

Rehabilitation Credit

These are the conditions in which private credit is supposed to be forthcoming for the rehabilitation of Austria. Even German reparation bonds might be worth buying in comparison with the securities of a country whose currency and whose budget is in this condition. The currency, according to the League of Nations Committee, is to be done away with. It was, of course, always obvious that an entirely new unit of value would have to supersede the more completely ruined currencies in Europe. But it was equally obvious that any new currency would go the same way as the old unless some kind of economic and financial stability had been first restored. Fortunately Austrian industry is in a fair way to recovery; it is already working at perhaps 60 per cent of its full capacity, and supplies of coal are now sufficient. But the recovery of industry has nothing to do for the present with the rehabilitation of currency and public finance. Ten billions are required in the current half year for the cheapening of food; how is a new and healthy currency to survive this drain for long? It simply means that in default of a direct inter-governmental advance for the payment of necessary foodstuffs during the period of transition the Austrian Government has no choice but to print notes; and no internal loan can possibly provide an escape from this necessity.

But even the richest allied governments are hard pressed for money, and Europe can almost be divided into countries in which taxation to balance the budget is killing industry and countries where industry survives at the cost of ruining the public finances. It is intelligible enough, therefore, that allied countries which are either overtaxed or half bankrupt should be shy about making direct loans to former enemy governments. All that may be admitted; but the fact remains that there were only two alternatives compatible with honest dealing; one, for the allied governments to provide the money and defend their action before the public on the ground that the amount was relatively small in comparison with the advantages to be granted from it (and in comparison also with their military expenditure elsewhere), or else for the money to be refused and the pretense of salvaging Austria abandoned. The fact is that the first of these two honest courses was incompatible with Treasury policy in London, and the second would have meant the defeat of the policy of the Quai d'Orsay, because Austria would have been swept into the arms of Germany. It was altogether to be expected that the Supreme Council would find some tortuous course between the two alternatives of honesty, and hope to get the best of both worlds by holding out the prospect of money which it never intended to provide and so securing a political object which it had not the power to enforce. But it is deeply to be regretted that the Committee of the League of Nations has been induced to follow suit in this discreditable game.

INDEPENDENT STEEL REDUCTIONS MADE

HARRISBURG, Pennsylvania—The Bethlehem Steel Corporation announces a wage reduction at its steel plant of 15 per cent, to be effective July 16, and all salaried employees will be cut 10 per cent, effective August 18.

Along with the wage cut the company announces a reduction in the rent of all houses owned by it from 8 to 10 per cent. The plant is now operating at about 30 per cent of capacity.

Although details of the reductions in prices to be made by the Bethlehem, to be followed by the Midvale, the Republic Iron & Steel Company and other independent steel producers are not obtainable as yet, it can be stated on the highest authority that the average will be about $4 per ton under the prices established by the United States Steel Corporation.

BUSINESS FAILURES IN JUNE

NEW YORK, New York—R. G. Dun & Co. reports 1290 commercial failures in the United States during June, involving $31,987,313, against 1356 in May, involving $57,066,471, and 1895 failures, involving $52,136,631, in January of this year. There were 4133 failures in the second quarter, involving $127,621,553, against 4872 in the first quarter of 1921, with $180,397,989 liabilities. A total of 1725 failures occurrred in the second quarter of 1920, involving $57,041,377.

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

COOPERATION

Painting, Literature, and Music

England, I find, is quite as busy as America in founding new Art Societies, and in expressing views about Art at meetings, the note of which is not liveliness. The latest of these endeavors is the Contemporary Arts Conference, the design of which is cooperation between painting, literature and music, which recalls a favorite and much quoted passage in Walter Pater.

The Conference at its final meeting appointed a committee of three art writers, three littérateurs, three musicians, and five gentlemen described as "general" (Mr. Bernard Shaw was one of the five) to confer and report. Perhaps, at some future date, I may be permitted to describe a wonderful scheme for a cooperation between painting, literature and music.

During the week, while these excellent theorists were holding their excellent Conference, a coterie of practical men was actually demonstrating the artistic and financial success of a cooperation between painting, literature and music. That was the Russian Ballet.

Painting is represented in the Russian Ballet by Pablo Picasso, Bakst, and others.

Literature by—well, as the plays given by the Russian Ballet are wordless, as no character ever makes a remark, it is impossible to give the names of the learned or light-hearted authors. But the plays had to be written, even when they were founded upon some old legend, conte, or fable. So literature takes its place in the Russian Ballet. I quite admit that literature is the weakest link in the chain. More of this anon.

Music is represented by Chopin, Schumann, Scarlatti, and modernists, very modern.

So here we have the cooperation between painting, literature and music in being, and an enormous success.

It is now ten years or so since the Russian Ballet first captivated the polite world. Today, in London, when most of the plays produced are failures, the Russian Ballet draws crowded houses, and high fees from our pockets, at a theater which is out of the way, and has hitherto made no claim to be considered a center of artistic influence.

I cannot call myself a dévoté of the Russian Ballet, and I do not think I have changed since I wrote the following some time ago—"I am not a Russian Ballet enthusiast. I have seen it in Paris, in London, and in New York, and always with a similar experience. In the first act delight and wonder at the wealth of color and design, the swift changes and the lovely phantasmagorias; then gradually a lessening of interest. In the second act, semi-somnolence, relieved by flashes of interest in new combinations of color or grouping; in the third act complete somnolence."

The present season of the Russian Ballet in London, to which I was inveigled, pleases me more than the performances of former days. Three spectacles were presented on the night when I attended, and as each was quite different, a separate adventure, the stimulation of surprise banished any inclination to somnolence. Then there was the audience.

Yes, it was the audience that first aroused my interest, and made me regard the 1921 season of Russian Ballet in London as an artistic event of an importance that had not been apparent in former years. Before the conductor, M. Ansermet—such a conductor, he is the Russian Ballet, he leads it, holds it, lives it—glided into his stand, I was excited by the audience. Not since the first nights at the Lyceum Theater in Sir Henry Irving's time, have I seen and felt such electric anticipation. I spent some minutes saluting friends and acquaintances, chiefly artists, and a few authors who are more interested in the world than in themselves. These are not the people one usually sees in a playhouse. They had come for a purpose: they had attended a second, a third, half a dozen times, because here they found lovely color, rhythmic movement, and music which has rightly been described as "visualized music."

I greeted a hard-headed novelist, who is renowned for the drab realism of his pictures of contemporary life, and I said to him: "You here! Why?" He answered with a grin that went deep: "It's an escape—an escape from the muddle, stupidity and incessant talk of these days." I think he spoke the truth. The Russian Ballet, like the pictures of Watteau, is an escape. Of course the music is lovely, when it is not wild; the costumes, and the décor gratify the eyes exceedingly, the whole goes with snap and finish; but I believe that the real attraction is that these playlets, these Arcadian romances, these topsy-turvy farces pass without a word being spoken. Pantomime is sometimes amusing, sometimes tedious, but it is always a novelty, and is it not an alert pleasure to sit in a theater, and to know that a character, when he or she has anything to say, will dance or gesticulate the meaning?

In the cooperation at the Russian Ballet between painting, literature and music it is music that holds the chief place. The way it dominates the other two arts is exemplified by the intrusion of the orchestra into the auditorium. On either side of the stage, in roughly made seats, in front of the stage boxes, sit the overflow from the orchestra; but the Conductor gathers them all in by the power of his baton; the music through each playlet rushes, scampers, glides, swoons, and I sit wondering how Conductor and Performers can remember and pursue harmony through the delightful chaos.

Literature, poor literature, has, at present, a very inferior place in the Russian Ballet. In some of the stories such as "Les Sylphides," music by Chopin, and "Papillons," music by Schumann, the literary motives are as simple, alluring, and bewitching as the music. I could see these two over and over again and never grow weary, as one never grows tired of Botticelli's virginal models, or of Butterflies, or of any of the dream creations that pose and flit across the stage expressing their emotion by action, not by speech. If the repertory of the Russian Ballet consisted only of pieces like "Les Sylphides" or "Papillons," where beautiful literature is implicit, what a dainty escape the Russian Ballet would be from the harsh accents of everyday life. But I am afraid my friend, the realistic novelist, and others would not be content with such tender fare. So the omniverous public is given "Chout," "The Three-Cornered Hat" and other choreographic comedies. Of the music I say nothing—it is not my province. But the literature! Alas, poor literature! It is announced that "The Three-Cornered Hat" is taken from a story of Alarcon. It is harmless, but so trivial and stupid, and the characterization is so infantile that it needs all the rush of the music, and all the whirl of the dancing, to accept the tale as an offering to the adult mind.

But the audience is so grateful to the Russian Ballet, so eager to see it again and again, that the stupidities are condoned for the sake of the beauties. The audience even accepts, with smiles and cheers, the astonishing floral tributes offered to the chief dancer, and the astonishing laurel wreaths laid at the feet of the composer. A bouquet thrown from the orchestra stalls is understandable, but to watch a gentleman in faultless evening dress advance from the wings and present to the premier danseuse an erection of flowers that is taller than the lady, and to the composer of the music a laurel wreath larger than a cart wheel, and to observe the recipients bowing and smiling, following the usual little start of astonishment, inclines the serious student of the arts to mirth or to despair.

Cooperation between painting, literature, and music!

Will the committee of the Contemporary Arts Conference—three art writers, three littérateurs, three musicians, with Mr. Bernard Shaw thrown in as a sort of choreographic balance—visit the Russian Ballet, and will they say— "Here is our cooperative art dream in being,—but . . ."?

The literary section of it must certainly be improved, vastly improved. What lovely tales there are waiting to be set to music! And surely a pantomime of expressive gesture could be designed to meet modern needs. We have all rather outgrown the pantomimic gestures patented, in a remote day, in Italy, as we have outgrown the violent dullnesses of such writers as Alarcon.

At any rate the Russian Ballet is a beginning in cooperation between the arts.

Q. R.

Courtesy of Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York

Rodin's bronze replica of his original model of "The Thinker"

RODIN'S "THINKER"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — One of those curious beings, an art critic, sat in a brown study before Rodin's "Thinker."

"It's a powerful thing," he mused aloud, "but has it any particular relevancy? And would a man immersed in deep thought assume any such pose as that?"

Then suddenly he became aware that he had unconsciously fallen into the identical crouching position, chin on in-bent knuckles and all, of the great inscrutable statue looming before his gaze. For the feeling is irresistible that the figure is surcharged with thought—or at any rate wrapped in the visible, symbolized thought with which a creative artist endows his work.

"Rodin's hand works, not as a sculptor's hand works, but as the Life Force works," wrote Bernard Shaw, in describing the genesis of the famous portrait bust of himself. "I no more think of Rodin as a celebrated sculptor than I think of Elijah as a well-known littérateur and after-dinner speaker. His 'Main de Dieu' is his own hand."

All this is apropos of the fact that in Paris, at the present moment, they are discussing the question, What is Rodin's "Penseur," or "Thinker," thinking about? It is not necessarily a silly season debate, either. If the fantastic notion were assumed that the big bronze in front of the Panthéon, Paris, or the heroic cast in the Metropolitan Museum, New York, is somehow imbued with the faculty of reason and capable of observing and commenting, say, upon the passing throng of visitors, then the speculative satirist might find his opportunity. But such is not at all the idea in the present controversy. What the critics, serious and otherwise, would really like to know is, in the first place, if "Le Penseur" is the title originally given by Rodin to this conception; and secondly, just what the sculptor himself had in mind to express through the silent eloquence of the impressive figure, one of the few among his accounted masterpieces that combine elemental simplicity with a striking and unmistakable silhouette.

One writer alleges that Rodin told him personally he had meant to portray a man suffering from the pangs of conscience. Another contemporary and friend of the sculptor understood that he had tried to depict the face of Dante looking into the Inferno. A third disputant identifies the figure as Rodin's conception of Satan. Whereupon a fourth, who recalls the unfinished clay model, declares that Rodin assented, at that early stage, to his observation that it was a picture of primitive Innocence, and contemplated giving it that title. Finally, there is the inevitable recurrence of the fantastic legend that George Bernard Shaw posed as Rodin's model for "Le Penseur."

All these theories, except possibly the last one, refer to the historic fact that the figure now universally known as the "Thinker" belonged originally to Rodin's never-finished magnum opus, the "Porte de l'Enfer," or Gate of the Inferno. It was the "prognathous savage," or primitive man, viewing prophetically the world drama enacted by his progeny, as he sat absorbed in baffled contemplation of the riddle of the universe. The three Fates crown the highest plane of the monumental design as now reassembled at the Musée Rodin in the Hotel Biron, Paris; while below sits the "Penseur" meditating on the endless, confused drama of love, sorrow, passion and distress of human life.

Enlarged in bronze to colossal size from the original study for the Inferno Gate, the "Thinker" was exhibited by Rodin in the Paris Salon of 1904. The government purchased the statue, and placed it in front of the Panthéon. In the following year a plaster cast of this giant figure was brought to America for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, and subsequently presented to the Metropolitan Museum. The museum also purchased in Paris in 1910 the reduced-size replica in bronze, made by the sculptor himself, which figures in its Rodin collection as at present installed.

THE KIRKHOPE ART BEQUEST

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

EDINBURGH, Scotland—The National Gallery of Scotland, well off as it is for its modest size, in paintings of the first rank, has recently been enriched by the fine collection made by the late Dr. John Kirkhope. Besides the 44 oil and water color pictures, 50 mezzotints and other prints are acquired under the terms of the will. Of the French school 22 examples are shown, containing some fine Corots, making the collection of works by this master larger here than anywhere else in Britain. Monticelli, too, seems to have enjoyed the favor of Dr. Kirkhope, and perhaps this is not surprising for in the works of this painter there seems to be some sense of harmony of color analogous to the color of harmony which would naturally appeal to their collector, who was a musical doctor. Walter Pater has written that all the arts aspire to the condition of music, and for many the art of painting wakes a sense of rhythm, of unheard music, a subtle language of modulations.

Jean Baptiste Camille Corot (1796-1875), "The Mozart of Landscape," painted in a style full of romanticism and ethereality. His quiet greens, blithe, tender treatment of slender trees, his arcadian, dreamlike serenity, retire into remote recesses when compared with the sumptuous fusions of piled-up paint of full color which make the works of Adolphe Monticelli (1824-86), more assertive and insistent. It is the fashion today to decry Corot. The Barbizon painters, who derived from Constable, gave us an art which has been assimilated and the reaction has set in in a modern desire for the less sophisticated and the more primitive.

For years in Scotland Monticelli has been much esteemed; indeed, he who would study this painter's work must go to the galleries of the north to see it in abundance. And he will learn the more if he compares the golden glowing "Goatherd," the lovely "Le Soir," and the sensitive "The Old Castle" of Corot's in the Kirkhope collection with their neighboring sensuous and beautifully clarified "Woodland Fête" and four other examples of Monticelli. Corot will gain from the comparison and so will Monticelli, and the student will learn that a large gallery has not so much to give in scattering his mind over many examples of many men, as in affording now and again opportunities for comparisons which will lessen his bias and enlarge it there to the fuller understanding of those subtle things which make up this great art we call painting.

Most galleries today possess good works by Vollon, Fantin, and other Frenchmen, and the National Gallery of Scotland now possesses through this bequest many worthy examples; but the seven pictures by recent Dutchmen add more to the value of the collection, for they bring Bosboom (1817-91) into the gallery for the first time. Two of the three pictures by him are in oil, although most of his work was done in water color. In "Kirk at Alkmaar" we have "daylight, as it were, domesticated" in a delightful way, proving Bosboom at his best to be a worthy companion of the great. The Marises, Albert Neuhuys (1844-1914) are represented, the latter by "Industry," the largest of the Kirkhope pictures, which in general are rather small-sized for a public gallery.

Remembering the oft-repeated saying, "The Scots are so clannish," one would expect to find in a collection of pictures by a Scotsman a preponderance of works by his kinsmen. The sixteen examples by Scottish painters have strengthened the national collection in a direction which was needed. The finest is M'Taggart's "Young Fishers," a picture seen many times in loan collections, hung for the first time in the Royal Scottish Academy of 1876. M'Taggart's work is full of a glad harmony, buoyant and yet reverential. In the "Fishers" three happy children fish from a heavy boat in the quiet water of a lovely loch, set in the serenity of equally quiet earth and sky. The picture discloses the nature of the artist to be generous and possessed of the beauty shared by all humans who dwell on the threshold between the inspiring force of nature and the matter-of-factness of their work, whether it be blacking shoes or painting pictures. Sam Bough, Sir James Wingate, Arthur Melville, Sir W. Fettes Douglas are all well represented in the Kirkhope Bequest, and Scotland is to be congratulated on such a valuable addition to her national gallery.

AUCKLAND PUBLIC ART GALLERY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, New Zealand—Notable additions to the Auckland Public Art Gallery have just been made by Mr. T. W. Leys, acting on behalf of the Machelvie trustees.

Mr. Leys, one of Auckland's leading citizens, has been editor of the Auckland Star for over 40 years, and has been prominent in many public causes, including the encouragement of art. On his recent visit to England he spent some £3000 for the Machelvie Trust in the purchase of British and European pictures for the Auckland Gallery.

This gallery is one of the finest in Australasia, and is very creditable to a young community of this size. The gallery consists of two parts: the city gallery, which is maintained by the municipality and the Machelvie gallery, which is the result of the generosity of the late J. T. Machelvie, a business man who spent a few years in Auckland, and bequeathed to the city a valuable collection of pictures and objects of art, and money to build a home for his treasures.

As is the case with so much else in Auckland, the city is in respect to its art collections indebted to Sir George Grey, the famous empire-builder, who spent most of the later years of his life in and near the city he had seen grow from tiny beginnings. Mr. Grey, who was a man of wide culture, presented to the library a priceless collection of books, old and new, and manuscripts, and his collection of pictures formed the nucleus of the city art gallery. Among these Grey pictures are a Velásquez, a Frans Hals, a Cuyp, a Murillo, two works attributed to Sir Joshua Reynolds, and one attributed to Raphael. Since the gallery was opened 34 years ago, some hundreds of works of all kinds have been added to it, and many of the famous painters of the time are represented there.

In the group of pictures just added to the gallery, there is a wide variety. The most popular picture of these will probably be John Collier's "The Fallen Idol," a large academy canvas that caused much discussion in London some years ago. Other British artists represented are Peter Graham and MacWhirter, noted for their treatment of Highland subjects, Alma-Tadema, Herkomer, Spenlove-Spenlove, Arthur Hacker, and among the younger school, Laura Knight and A. J. Munnings. From the recent exhibition of Spanish art in London Mr. Leys secured a beautiful seascape by Guillermo Gomez Gill, and a brilliant figure study by another Spanish artist, Luis Masriera, which was hung in the Paris Salon last year. Among French artists represented are Francis Nicot, by a large and dariagly painted picture of Constantinople, Albert Lynch, A. P. Roll, and Dinet.

Representative of so many schools, this little collection should do much to increase the educative value of the gallery.

FRENCH PRINTS

A Century of Black-and-White

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—Why is official recognition of black-and-white, of prints and drawings, so slow and so grudging? That it is, no one with the slightest knowledge of the subject can question. Only yesterday did the National Academy of Design in New York begin to hang black-and-white in its exhibitions. In the Royal Academy in London black-and-white is banished into a small room into which few stray save an occasional critic in search of repose. From competition for the money prizes with which the artists of America are oppressed, the black-and-white man is carefully excluded. He is treated as if he were the pariah of art. And now the Metropolitan Museum seems bent on supplying him with fresh proof of his inferior position in the art world.

The exhibition of French prints and drawings arranged there for the summer months is of the utmost interest, really more interesting than the impressionist and post-impressionist paintings in the adjoining gallery. But for the paintings the gallery, which is large and cool and airy, has been reserved, while the black-and-white fills three small rooms, in which the temperature sometimes rises immoderately to the nineties at this season, and convenient thermometers at the doors do not let the visitor forget it. For the paintings, an elaborate catalogue has been prepared, with an introduction and many illustrations. For the black-and-white there is no catalogue whatever and the labels underneath prints and drawings sometimes give the necessary information and sometimes do not, as if the authorities were too indifferent, or else not invariably sure themselves of the medium in which the work is done. This is to be regretted. The artist, who uses the different mediums and has mastered them, does not need the information, but the student does, and with only a little more care, with only the addition on the care of a word or two, the collection could have been made of the greatest technical value.

It is because the exhibition is of genuine interest that this neglect of minor details is worth criticizing. The collection covers the last hundred years in France, a period when great artists did not consider experiments in any and many mediums of reproduction and multiplication beneath them and were ready to devote much of their time—sometimes all of it—to illustration; a period when lithography did everything to popularize illustration, and wood engraving reached a perfection it has seldom rivaled since; a period when process was invented and woodcutting revived; a period when the most distinguished men of their day were proud to be known as illustrators.

It is inevitable that there should be gaps, that some artists should be more fully represented than others. But it is wonderful that so comparatively small series could have been made to give, by wise selection, so complete a record of black-and-white in France. It goes back to the very early days of lithography. There is an album of Charlet's from the lithographic press of the Comte de Lasteyrie, one of the pioneers. There is "The Boxers," by Géricault, with its wonderful use of white line, that probably did more to attract artists to lithography than any other single print; there are the famous lion and tiger by Delacroix; the portraits—Alexandre Dumas père, Tony and Alfred Johannot—by Achille Devéria; Ingres' Odalisque; the seas of Isabey; the splendidly rich fantasias of Diaz; the battle pieces of Raffat—what artist at the front in the great war brought away impressions to equal them? Some of the publications that gave the artists their chance are in cases—books illustrated by wood engraving, none more famous than the Contes Remois with Meissonier's drawings and Paul et Virginie, for which he worked, with Johannot and Isabey, both volumes eagerly hunted for by collectors of the illustrated books of the thirties. Almost more important an influence was L'Artiste, a magazine that contains many of the most notable lithographs and much of the history of French art during more than a quarter of a century; the numbers shown are open at the prints of men whose names stand for romanticism, Célestin Nanteuil, Decamps, Lemud, Gigoux.

So we are led on to two of the most prolific illustrators of them all, Daumier and Gavarni, working not alone for monthly and weekly papers but for dailies, and rarely producing a print that was not a masterpiece of its kind. It is humiliating to compare the illustrated papers and periodicals of today with Charivari and La Caricature and the cheapest sheets then published. The printing press has been marvelously developed, methods of reproduction have become more simplified and direct. But what has the art of illustration gained by modern improvements? Who have we to compete with these two men? Reminders of the heights of tragedy to which they could rise are in Daumier's Rue Transnonain and Gavarni's Vieloque—the card does not even give the title of this, one of the strongest lithographs Gavarni ever made. But both men could be as gay when gayety was wanted, as comic when comedy was demanded from them, as it usually was. Space could not be spared on the walls for more than a few of their thousands of designs, but the few are enough to fill us with shame for our degeneracy. Look at Daumier's series of Baigneuses, Gavarni's of Lorettes; look at the character in the figures, the poses, the drawing, and then turn to their modern successors, the Gumps, the Mutts and Jeffs, the Peteys of the daily comics, the unspeakable children who run riot through the vulgar crude color of the Sunday supplements. If it was only to see the work of Daumier and Gavarni the editors of the American comic sheets, with their illustrators, should visit the Metropolitan, and before these two great masters of comedy learn a little of their own degradation and vulgarity.

The tradition of fine black-and-white work in France did not end here. In the exhibition it can be followed no less through the work of the romanticists, Millet, Daubigny, Diaz; of the impressionists, Manet, Pissarro; of the men of no special group, Degas, Meryon, Bracquemond, Besnard; of the foremost illustrators of the nineties, Louis Legrand, Steinlen, Forain, Willette, Toulouse-Lautrec, Lepère, Léandre; even down to the post-impressionists of the present. Fortunately, the worst excesses of the Ists do not appear. The limitations of wood-cutting might be urged by their admirers for the assumed primitiveness of some of the group. But the presence of the earlier masters supplying a standard, is a reproach to those Frenchmen who emancipate themselves from tradition for the sake of réclame, quite as much as to those Americans who believe that they got rid of tradition with the Declaration of Independence, and who have not been faithful even to the great school of black-and-white they evolved for themselves not yet fifty years ago.

MAX MELDRUM EXHIBITION

MELBOURNE, Australia—Among Australian artists Max Meldrum stands out by reason of his insistence on absolute realism, on effectively reproducing the sense of unity of light apparent in nature. He may be regarded as the founder of an Australian school, and his success in reaching his ideals and teaching his students to gain something of his own mastery of light may be judged from the interest shown in the third annual exhibition in Melbourne of the work of himself and his pupils.

VICTORIA ACQUIRES PAINTING

VICTORIA, New South Wales—Victoria's National Art Gallery has been presented with a full length portrait of Gen. Sir John Monash, the Jewish citizen-soldier, who commanded the army in the last stages of the war and had under him a large force of American soldiery. The portrait was painted by Isaac Cohen in London.

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THE HOME FORUM

Pitt's Appeal for America

(In Parliament, January 20, 1775)

My Lords:

These papers, brought to your table at so late a period of this business, tell us what? Why, what all the world knew before: that the Americans, irritated by repeated injuries, and stripped of their inborn rights and dearest privileges, have resisted, and entered into associations for the preservation of their common liberties.

Had the early situation of the people of Boston been attended to, things would not have come to this. But the infant complaints of Boston were literally treated like the capricious squalls of a child, who, it is said, did not know whether it was aggrieved or not.

But full well I knew, at that time, that this child, if not redressed, would soon assume the courage and voice of a man. Full well I knew that the sons of ancestors, born under the same free constitution and once breathing the same liberal air as Englishmen, would resist upon the same principles and on the same occasions.

What has government done? They have sent an armed force consisting of seventeen thousand men, to dragoon the Bostonians into what is called their duty; and, so far from once turning their eyes to the policy and destructive consequences of this scheme, are constantly sending out more troops. And we are told, in the language of menace, that if seventeen thousand men won't do, fifty thousand shall.

It is true, my lords, with this force they may ravage the country, waste and destroy as they march; but, in the progress of fifteen hundred miles, can they occupy the places they have passed? Will not a country which can produce three millions of people, wronged and insulted as they are, start up like hydras in every corner, and gather fresh strength from fresh opposition?

Nay, what dependence can you have upon the soldiery, the unhappy engines of your wrath? They are Englishmen, who must feel for the privileges of Englishmen. Do you think that these men can turn their arms against their brethren? Surely no. A victory must be to them a defeat and carnage a sacrifice.

But it is not merely three millions of people, the produce of America, we have to contend with in this unnatural struggle; many more are on their side, dispersed over the face of this wide empire. Every Whig in this country and in Ireland is with them.

In this alarming crisis I come with this paper in my hand to offer you the best of my experience and advice; which is, that a humble petition be presented to His Majesty, beseeching him that, in order to open the way toward a happy settlement of the dangerous troubles in America, it may graciously please him that immediate orders be given to General Gage for removing His Majesty's force from the town of Boston.

Such conduct will convince America that you mean to try her cause in the spirit of freedom and inquiry, and not in letters of blood.

There is no time to be lost. Every hour is big with danger. Perhaps, while I am now speaking, the decisive blow is struck which may involve millions in the consequence. And, believe me, the very first drop of blood which is shed will cause a wound which may never be healed.

When your lordships look at the papers transmitted to us from America, when you consider their firmness, decency, and wisdom, you cannot but respect their cause and wish to make it your own. For myself, I must affirm, declare, and avow that, in all my reading and observation (and it has been my favorite study, for I have read Thucydides, and have studied and admired the master-states of the world), I say, I must declare that, for solidity of reasoning, force of sagacity, and wisdom of conclusion, under such a complication of difficult circumstances, no nation or body of men can stand in preference to the General Congress at Philadelphia. I trust it is obvious to your lordships that all attempts to impose servitude upon such men, to establish despotism, over such a mighty continental nation, must be vain, must be fatal.

We shall be forced, ultimately, to retract. Let us retract while we can, not when we must. I say we must necessarily undo these violent, oppressive acts. They Must be repealed. You Will repeal them. I pledge myself for it that you will, in the end, repeal them. I stake my reputation on it.—William Pitt (Lord Chatham).

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Bells of Florence

July 28th [1858].—Last evening we went to the Powers's, and sat with them on the terrace, at the top of the house, till nearly ten o'clock. It was a delightful, calm, summer evening, and we were elevated far above all the adjacent roofs, and had a prospect of the greater part of Florence and its towers, and the surrounding hills, while directly beneath us rose the trees of a garden, and they hardly sent their summits higher than we sat. At a little distance, with only a house or two between, was a theatre in full action, the Teatro Goldoni, which is an open amphitheatre, in the ancient fashion, without any roof. We could see the upper part of the proscenium, and, had we been a little nearer, might have seen the whole performance, as did several boys who crept along the tops of the surrounding houses. As it was, we heard the music and the applause, and now and then an actor's stentorian tones, when we chose to listen. Mrs. P— and my wife, U— and Master Bob, sat in a group together, and chatted in one corner of our aerial drawing-room, while Mr. Powers and myself leaned against the parapet, and talked of innumerable things. When the clocks struck the hour, or the bells rung from the steeples, as they are continually doing, I spoke of the sweetness of the Florence bells, the tones of some of them being as if the bell were full of liquid melody, and shed it through the air on being upturned. I had supposed, in my lack of musical ear, that the bells of the Campanile were the sweetest; but Mr. Powers says that there is a defect in their tone, and that the bell of the Palazzo Vecchio is the most melodious he ever heard.—Nathaniel Hawthorne, "French and Italian Notebooks."

Manuscripts Through the Centuries

"In our common experience the manuscript continues permanent, even in these days when typed script more and more tends to put an end to it," declares Edmund Gosse in "Books on the Table." "Still, so long as anyone writes a letter with his own hand, and so long as any housewife enters her expenses in a notebook, manuscripts will continue to be part of our daily life. It was very different, however, before the invention of printing, and it is an obvious but striking and little-considered fact that until the year 1450—that is to say, through a far longer period than is represented by all our millions of printed books—the vivid intelligence of successive generations of men found no record except a written one.

"We should have no knowledge whatever of Homer or Virgil, none of the progress of ancient or mediæval history, none of the Sacred Scriptures themselves, except what might be vaguely handed down by memory, if letters had never been invented, if paper or parchment had never been manufactured, or if the copyists had not been busily engaged on the labor of preservation. When we think of the masses of priceless manuscripts which have been destroyed by a hundred agencies, we can but cling with a sort of agonised cupidity to the few that remain. It is the story of Tarquin over again; the less that survives the more precious becomes that slender survival.

"The only exceptions to this universal record by hand-writing are so few that they merely serve to emphasize the rule. It is supposed that scratching on bone or stone preceded the use of papyrus, and in later times we think of such records as the Rosetta stone and of the famous Nicene Creed engraved in silver, or of the inscriptions at which we gaze with such acute emotion in the museums of Rome. But these examples are of a hieratic or a judicial species, designed to fix certain facts for all time beyond the possibility of destruction. This was no medium in which the lively fancy of the poets or the general instruction of the people could have the patience to express itself.

"It is very difficult to understand how the Greeks, at the heyday of their literary activity, preserved and circulated the writings of their innumerable poets and philosophers. Mr. Madan says that a single play by an obscure dramatist of the fourth century B. C. is the only antique Greek manuscript which survives. . . .

"Even more extraordinary is the entire disappearance of the highly-civilised culture of Rome in its original shape. Mr. Madan reports the existence of no specimen of Latin writing which can claim to be earlier than A. D. 53. Yet we know that in the Augustan Age the circulation of literature was elaborate and business-like. I am unable to form any idea of the mode in which the famous Latin writers issued their works, which we know were widely read and endured the same vicissitudes as do the printed books of to-day. Sir Edward Riley's admirable edition of Lucan lies at my hand; and I read in the preface, 'The first three Books of the Pharsalia were published, it is thought, in A. D. 62.' Setting aside the doubt, such a phrase might be used about Anatole France or Robert Browning.

"But what does 'published' involve in this context? How did a mass of epic verse in some twenty-five hundred lines pass from the poet to a crowd of purchasers? Martial talks of the publication of his books, of their reception by eager readers unknown to himself, exactly as a poet of to-day might do, and he mentions the very moderate price at which copies were sold. There were armies of scribes, as we know, engaged in copying, but in what medium? It is very difficult to believe that voluminous works were scratched on wax tablets, though casual notes and business documents might be. At Herculaneum there were found, reduced to black and desiccated lumps, rolls of Papyri, but little information has been gathered from these. It is not beyond the dreams of hope that a collection of ancient Latin literature may even yet be unearthed to decide what else is likely to remain an insoluble mystery."

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"Homeward Bound," by Gregory Robinson, D. S. C.

O Splendid Ship

Whither, O splendid ship, thy white sails crowding,
Leaning across the bosom of the urgent West,
That fearest nor sea rising, nor sky clouding,
Whither away, fair rover, and what is thy quest?
Ah, soon when Winter has all our vales opprest,
When skies are cold and misty, and hail is hurling,
Wilt thou glide on the blue Pacific, or rest
In a summer haven asleep, thy white sails furling?

—Robert Bridges.

The Unknown Road

The unknown road, as it winds along, is a perpetual garden, wild roses, lambkill, Joe-Pye-weed, wild raspberry, asters, goldenrod, filling the summer through, not to mention the berries which you eat as well as look at; and now and again in some melancholy cellar hole at the base of a charred brick chimney, the flaming fireweed which blooms in the path of desolation. Indeed, a catalogue of roadside flowers, even in New England alone, would fill pages. Do you know toad-flax and golden ragweed . . .? And goldthread, quaintest of little growing things, and lion's-foot, and wild lettuce? And of climbing things along the way there is always clematis and hempweed, and often bedstraw, that, overcome with the lumbleness of its name perhaps, leans heavily upon other stalks, bearing its white, sticky, faintly fragrant masses of bloom. But best of all are the red bunch-berries where the pines are near, and the fringed gentians on the uplands, bits of sky come down to earth. Who needs a garden when he can tramp the roads?

And the line of the road, too, is a perpetual revelation of beauty. From a high hilltop it dips with the grace of the curve at the crest of a waterfall, into the woods, and is lost to view. It seems to flow away from under your feet. You look out over the trees to a valley, checkered with green pastures and brown squares of ploughed land, with here and there a white house, and suddenly a mile away you spy your road again, emerging from the woods and beckoning you up over the next slope. Down in the valley it takes on another aspect. It is the line that carries the eye out of the picture. Shut in by the hills, there would be something a little oppressive about this quiet green bowl but for the friendly road. That climbs steadily over the slope, laying down its white ribbon between the pastures, and, letting out the eye, lets out the imagination, tells of things beyond. So long as its graceful line breaks over the crest, you are content to abide here for a spell, to eat your lunch and chat with the small boy who comes out of the big red barn.

He is not a Will-o'-the-mill. Armies have not marched past on that road, tanned about the eyes, nor great coaches gone rumbling down to a far city on the plain. It is nothing but the Athol road, and he has been to Athol—knows where you can get fishin' tackle there.—What? Bless the boy, he's been to Boston, too! An' seen the State House, an' the Bunker Hill Monument, an' the Common, an' the Harvards play baseball! Nowadays, alas, all roads lead to Carcassonne, and there are no illusions any more!

No illusions? Not caring for Athol, we hopefully take this other road to the left, through the woods, and presently it bends by a row of elms and maples, giant trees which show, between, a smooth-cut meadow and opposite a man laying brown ribbons with a plough under a cloud-dome. Then it leads us past a square, substantial farmhouse, past another and yet another, and suddenly grows narrow, while the tell-tale grass appears between the wheel-ruts. But still we hopefully keep on, up the hill, till without warning the road runs casually into the front door of a farmhouse and disappears. We go round the house and look for it again, but it is not there; nothing there but chickens, raspberries, and dishwater.

"What have you done with the road?" we demand of the boy who comes peering from the wood-shed.

For a moment he hesitates. Then a grin breaks over his face. "Paw used it fer beddin' las' winter," he drawls, "it's so soft."

We are wise and cease the contest. "Is there no way on?" we ask, humbly.

"'Pends on whar you want ter git."

"Anywhere—the next town."

"Hain't no next town. You kin hit a loggin' trail down ter the Great Swamp, an' then you kin strike over ter the railroad, ef you don' mind gittin' wet."

So we go back, but without anger at the Runaway Road. One is never angry at a road. If one takes the wrong road when he really wants to reach a definite place, it is his fault for not asking the way or carrying a map. Going back, the roadside vistas are different, seen from the reverse; even the coloring in the foliage, the shadows on the fields, take on a different aspect. But the way seems shorter. Landmarks are familiar, and the eye jumps ahead from one to the other with certainty of the distance. Then, too, the sense of curiosity, the tense mood of expectation, is at rest. . . . Besides, you have made friends with the road, and the walk with a friend is always shorter. I admit that I greet a new road with almost as much pleasure as a new person, and usually part from it with rather more regret.—"Barn Doors and Byways," Walter Prichard Eaton.

The Scarlet Poppies Peep

Through the thick corn the scarlet poppies peep,
And round green roots and yellowing stalks I see
Pale pink convolvulus in tendrils creep;
And air-swept lindens yield
Their scent, and rustle down their perfumed showers
Of bloom on the bent grass where I am laid,
And bower me from the August sun with shade;
And the eye travels down to Oxford's towers.

—Matthew Arnold.

True Art Selects and Paraphrases

When the novelist introduces a bore into his novel he must not let him bore the reader. The fellow must be made amusing, which he would not be in real life. In nine cases out of ten an exact reproduction of real life would prove tedious. Facts are not necessarily valuable, and frequently they add nothing to fiction. The art of the realistic novelist sometimes seems akin to that of the Chinese tailor who perpetuated the old patch on the new trousers. True art selects and paraphrases, but seldom gives a verbatim translation.—Thomas Bailey Aldrich.

Liberty

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"THE history of our country, like all history," we read on page 225 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, "illustrates the might of Mind, and shows human power to be proportionate to its embodiment of right thinking." In the light of this statement it is interesting to remember that sentence of the Declaration of Independence which reads: "We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

This, surely, was right thinking at an early point in American history. As occasionally happens, however, in expressing great truths, it seems likely that those who formulated the Declaration failed to realize the full meaning of their own words. It is indeed doubtful whether or not the real significance of the quoted statement is understood, even now, by many who customarily turn their attention to it on the recurring anniversaries of American independence.

"All men are created equal." What does this mean if we accept the pronouncements of material belief regarding heredity and environment? As for the "unalienable rights," the human mind seemingly has little difficulty in alienating itself from all three of them. Life which is at the mercy of disease-germ or accident, liberty which imposes upon itself the limitations suggested by human fear, pursuit of happiness which is handicapped by the secret conviction that happiness is a will-o'-the-wisp rarely if ever attainable—are these the rights given man by an all-wise and loving Providence?

Clearly there has been a failure to realize the possibilities of existence, if the words of the Declaration are true. And they are true, for their authority is found in a statement even more significant: "The Spirit of the Lord God is upon me; because the Lord hath anointed me to preach good tidings unto the meek; he hath sent me to bind up the brokenhearted, to proclaim liberty to the captives, and the opening of the prison to them that are bound; to proclaim the acceptable year of the Lord."

Now the acceptable year of the Lord is surely the season when Truth appears, whenever that may be. So it was proclaimed by the prophet Isaiah in the verse just quoted, and so very nearly the same words were read by one greater than Isaiah on a Sabbath day in the synagogue at Nazareth. So in turn and in their degrees the founders of American independence proclaimed liberty based on Christianity. Finally, in our own day, thousands are finding deliverance in Mrs. Eddy's proclamation on page 227 of Science and Health: "Christian Science raises the standard of liberty and cries: 'Follow me! Escape from the bondage of sickness, sin, and death!' Jesus marked out the way. Citizens of the world, accept the 'glorious liberty of the children of God,' and be free! This is your divine right."

More and more it is becoming generally understood that Christian Science offers to mankind the only way of escaping from bondage, the only way of realizing indeed those rights so bravely set forth in the American Declaration. It is learned in Christian Science that the real man, the man created, according to the first chapter of Genesis, in the image and likeness of God, is indeed free—free to think and to do good. Man never has been and never will be free to do evil. When he achieves real freedom, however, he is freed from any desire to do evil, and finds in doing good the full meaning of life, liberty, and happiness.

It must be seen that life which is the gift of God is surely subject neither to disease nor to death. Such life can have neither material origin nor material end, but must be wholly spiritual. Similarly real liberty cannot be subject to laws of matter, whether they be laws of physiology, which say "Some hae meat and canna eat," or laws of economics, which say "Some can eat and hae nae meat." Finally, the pursuit of happiness according to God's plan must end successfully, in realization of the only happiness there is—clear vision of the beauty of holiness, the kingdom of heaven upon earth.

All these things are progressively gained in Christian Science, not supernaturally, and not through exercise of the human will, but simply through understanding application of the truths about God and man contained in the Christian Science textbook. Readers of this volume will soon perceive that in offering liberty to all who are willing to seek it through right thinking, Christian Science does not offer license. On the contrary, the fact is made plain that liberty can be obtained only by the sacrifice of every wrong motive. It is therefore impossible in Christian Science safely to disregard Paul's advice to "use not liberty for an occasion to the flesh." The man whose happiness is gained through reliance on divine Principle, God, learns to look to Principle and not to human will for encouragement in all that he does, and so retains his birthright.

Moreover, it is evident that the liberty of thought and action which we desire for ourselves must be shared with others. It has never been possible to obtain a monopoly of liberty, and those seeking to do so have invariably found themselves deprived of their own portion. There can be no possible danger in the universal enjoyment of a God-given right, and man need therefore fear nothing from his neighbor's realization of a liberty as complete as his own.

As it is with individuals, so it must be with nations. Liberty can be gained only through abolishing fear by the realization of Love's omnipotence, and liberty so gained can be kept only by a continued practice of unselfishness rather than selfishness. National life and national happiness depend on the same obedience to Principle.

Eventually, we know that the whole world will learn these facts, and thus gain its freedom from evil. That day approaches with each individual recognition of the truth that man is subjected not to person but to Principle, not to matter but to Spirit. When Spirit is universally recognized as omnipotent and omnipresent, then will come universal salvation from every ill—for "Where the spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty."

The Declaration for All Humanity

This immortal State paper [the Declaration of Independence], which for its composer was the aurora of enduring fame, was "the genuine effusion of the soul of the country at that time," the revelation of its mind, when, in its youth, its enthusiasm, its sublime confronting of danger, it rose to the highest creative powers of which man is capable. The bill of rights which it promulgates is of rights that are older than human institutions, and spring from the eternal justice that is anterior to the State.

Two political theories divided the world; one founded the Commonwealth on the reason of State, the policy of expediency; the other on the immutable principles of morals. The new Republic, as it took its place among the powers of the world, proclaimed its faith in the truth and reality and unchangeableness of freedom, virtue and right.

The heart of Jefferson, in writing the Declaration, and of Congress in adopting it, beat for all humanity; the assertion of right was made for the entire world of mankind, and all coming generations, without any exception whatever; for the proposition which admits of exceptions can never be self-evident. As it was put forth in the name of the ascendant people of that time, it was sure to make the circuit of the world, passing everywhere through the despotic countries of Europe; and the astonished nations, as they read that all men are created equal, started out of their lethargy, like those who have been exiles from childhood, when they suddenly hear the dimly remembered accents of their mother tongue.—George Bancroft.

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By

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EDITORIALS

A Good Start at Budget-Making

So MANY good things deserve to be said about the manner in which the budget system starts off as a feature of the government at Washington as to cause increasing wonderment that the system was not adopted long ago. Certainly the country has good reason to feel something akin to enthusiasm over the spectacle of almost 600 department officials gathered into one room with the President and his Cabinet for discussion of the ways and means of effecting economies under the leadership of the Director of the Budget. Such a meeting portends much for the elimination of wasteful expenditures, but it is to be welcomed no less as a sensible effort to get the factors of government pulling together for a desired end, a practical method of introducing into the humdrum of official routine a little of the saving essence of inspiration. As an experienced Washington newspaper correspondent has observed, it required imagination to bring about such a meeting. And imagination, at its best, is after all vision, the sort of thing without which no great good was ever achieved, the sine qua non of every attempt to make cumbersomeness and mechanisms express intelligence. If the imagination in this instance was that of the Director, Gen. Charles G. Dawes, he certainly has made good use of it. He has attacked his problem with commendable spirit and sagacity, and he has already gone a long way toward communicating some of these to those upon whom he must rely for support and cooperation. His initial conference assumes a tremendous significance from the fact that it has accomplished a unique thing in bringing together the President, who embodies the Administration's promise and purpose to reduce the costs of government, and the hundreds of lesser officials who are the only practical means of achieving such an end. Merely the holding of such a meeting gives a welcome sense of government machinery being tightened up. At last something is being done to secure the necessary correlation of all expenditures and effort. The loose ends are to be tied in. Government is showing itself more businesslike.

Even though the present budget act may not be the last word in legislation of the kind, there need be no great misgiving so long as the promise of this initial conference is made good. So far as there are weak spots in the new law, they are the result of the indisposition of Congress to curtail its own freedom of spending, when, where, and in whatever amounts it will. Any deficiency in the law that may be found to provide a real stumbling block is bound to attract attention as the budget procedure is developed, and any obstacle of the kind that comes into general notice is pretty sure to stimulate action for its own removal. Much the same considerations obtain in the case of any clerk or official who might feel himself out of sympathy with the Budget Director's activities. If the wheel of the budget system can once be fairly set rotating, something more than the flies upon its rim will be required for stopping it. In other words, there is no question that the real motive-power for this budget movement is furnished by popular sentiment. The poorest citizen has come to realize that the federal government is far from exemplifying those methods which are commonly relied upon in private business to keep the organization effective and to avoid waste. Even the wealthiest will be glad to see the government adopting a more businesslike procedure, if for no other reason than because a reduction in the costs of government will have its direct effect in lessening the burden of taxation. And there is not much doubt that many public officials will be as ready to welcome the new system as anybody outside the civil service can be. Many a clerk or director has doubtless known of leaks that ought to be stopped, without knowing any practical method of stopping them. Waste has continued, no doubt, because nobody has been specially charged with the duty of considering it. Now there is somebody so charged. The Director of the Budget will have no responsibility for government policies or results, in general. His only concern will be to see to it that government expenditures follow a definite plan, in a manner that shall keep everybody informed as to just what is being done. He has authority equal almost to that of the President himself for getting information in the various departments. He has a power of initiative that should serve to win consideration of government expenditures and estimates collectively as well as separately. He represents the popular interest in the mass and relationship of all spendings, while giving due regard to individual items. Thus he is as likely to prove himself a friend in need to department officials as he is to seem hostile to them. It is significant that his advent brings an immediate recognition of hundreds of bureau workers as thinking factors in a purposeful administration.

Perhaps the most important effect of all will be what President Harding hinted at in introducing the new director. That is, the gradual reversal of the habitual tendency to regard public business as incapable of exemplifying economy and efficiency. Public treasuries have been looked upon, too commonly, as inexhaustible. It is time such conceptions were discarded for better ones. We must come to expect as much of public business as we do of business that is privately controlled. Common expectation that efficiency and economy will be realized is the first step toward making them so.

A Question of the Hour

ONE fact emerges very clearly from the great debate at present in progress on both sides of the Atlantic, on the question of the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese treaty, next month, and that is the earnest desire of all parts of the British Commonwealth to consult the feelings of the United States in the matter. Indeed, it now seems quite clear that the attitude of America is likely to be the deciding factor. Even Mr. Hughes, the Prime Minister of Australia, who, amongst dominion statesmen, is perhaps most fully persuaded that a renewal of the treaty would be advantageous, made it perfectly plain that such renewal is really only possible if it can be effected in a form acceptable to the United States. Mr. Hughes does not despair of this being done, but he recognizes, as he puts it, that the idea is "anathema to Americans," and if it came to a point of having to choose between retaining the Japanese connection and sacrificing the possibility of a closer understanding between the British Commonwealth and the United States, Mr. Hughes, it may be ventured, would not hesitate a moment. In the same speech to the Australian House of Representatives in which he explained his attitude toward the Anglo-Japanese treaty, he declared emphatically that the "hope of the world," as he saw it, lay in some understanding, indeed more, an alliance, between the two great branches of the English-speaking peoples represented by the British Commonwealth and the United States.

"On this aspect of the question, the statement made to a representative of this paper by Mr. Mark Sheldon, the Australian High Commissioner in the United States, the other day, was remarkable. Mr. Sheldon declared, quite definitely, that responsible statesmen of the British Commonwealth who had discussed the renewal of the alliance with Japan had expressed the unanimous belief that the alliance must cease to exist if its perpetuation was considered offensive by the American people. This, in his opinion, was fundamental to the forthcoming consideration of the question by the Imperial Conference. Mr. Sheldon, it is true, believes that the objection of the United States to a renewal of the treaty is largely sentimental, but he recognizes that true sentiment is not something that can be lightly disregarded. He does not believe that the great body of the people of the United States imagines for a moment the alliance would ever be used against America. "But," he says, "if it did not exist it would not be always staring us in the face."

As a matter of fact, in the draft of the new treaty which will, in all probability, be discussed at the Imperial Conference, one of the most notable features is the thoroughness with which the possibility of the United Kingdom being drawn into war with the United States on the side of Japan is eliminated. But even so, as Mr. B. Lennox Simpson, political adviser to the government of China, recently declared, "American opinion alone counts in the matter, and the British desire to renew the Anglo-Japanese agreement, as compared with the desire to enter into cooperation with America, is as one to a thousand."

The Case for Chimarra

THE case for Chimarra is soon stated. For centuries, until a few weeks ago, the Chimarriotes, Greeks by descent and sympathy, had formed a little colony amongst the mountains, at the extreme north of Greek Epirus, on the mainland, opposite Corfu. The Turks had never been able to conquer them, and were glad to leave them alone in return for a nominal tribute of 16,000 francs a year. Now the Chimarriotes, all through the centuries of the Turkish oppression, had had one great hope. They looked forward one day to achieving reunion with a free Greece. As the result of the Balkan wars of 1912-13, this hope, at one time, appeared to be realized. After the fall of Yannina, in 1913, the Greek Army advanced through Argyrocastro and swept Northern Epirus clear of Turkish and Albanian troops, and the Greek flag was hoisted over Chimarra. The story of how, at the London conference which followed, Austria-Hungary and Italy insisted on the incorporation of Northern Epirus, including Chimarra, in the new kingdom of Albania; how the other powers yielded; how the Epirotes, under Mr. Zographos, refused to submit; and how, in the end, Epirus became an autonomous state, is one of the best known of the incidents which immediately preceded the outbreak of the great war.

The war, of course, changed the entire outlook. In 1915, the Allies and Italy invited the Greeks to reoccupy Northern Epirus. But in the following year, owing to the hostile attitude of King Constantine, they were requested to withdraw again, and the occupation of Northern Epirus was shared by France and Italy. This occupation was solemnly declared to be a war measure, and an undertaking was given by the Italian Government that "all Greek schools, churches and communal institutions" should be respected. How Italy shamefully broke this pledge; how the Greek schools were all shut down and the Greek clergy expelled is another story all too well known.

Finally, in the April of last year, came the "crowning mercy," as far as Italy was concerned, when the Italian troops were withdrawn from Northern Epirus and the occupation of the country intrusted to the Albanians. Still the Epirotes did not despair. Mr. Veniselos, seeking to avoid the stirring up of any unnecessary strife, and anxious to smooth the way for settlement, entered into an agreement with the Albanian Governor of Tirana, according to which Greece acquiesced in the temporary occupation by Albania of Northern Epirus, on condition that the Greek schools were reopened, and the many other hardships inflicted on the Epirotes removed. The Albanians, however, were as false to their undertakings as the Italians had been to theirs. Not only were the schools not reopened, nor the disabilities removed, but persecution and outrage became the order of the day and of every day. At last, a few weeks ago, the Albanian Government sent an ultimatum to Chimarra, demanding its unconditional surrender. The Chimarriotes appealed to the Greek Government and to the Allies for help and protection, and then, when no help was forthcoming from any quarter, rather than submit, they got together what they could of their possessions, and, to the number of some twenty thousand, crossed the narrow waters and placed themselves under Greek protection on the island of Corfu, there to await the restitution of their rights. The case for Chimarra is a strong one. Some day, those rights must be restored.

The Aland Islands Award

THE decision recently arrived at by the Council of the League of Nations that the sovereignty of the Aland Islands, at the entrance to the Gulf of Bothnia, must be recognized as belonging to Finland came as no surprise to those who have studied the matter with any care. Sweden was undoubtedly able to make out a good case, but, the more it was studied, the more apparent did it become that the case was a made one.

The strongest argument Sweden had to bring forward was the one of nationality. The Aland Islands, it was insisted, had been inhabited by people purely Swedish in race from time immemorial, whilst, before their cession to Russia in 1809, the islands had belonged to Sweden. Now both these statements are undeniably true, and, as arguments in favor of Sweden's claims, they would appear to have overwhelming force until it is pointed out that if the Alandese are of pure Swedish descent, so is a very large proportion of the population of Finland itself. The West Nylandese, as they are called, constitute a well recognized Finnish national unit, and have, for years, been noted for their loyalty and attachment to Finland. As to the argument that the Aland Islands, before their cession to Russia, had belonged to Sweden, the same is, of course, true of the whole of Finland.

Another argument put forward by Sweden in support of her case was that the Alandese themselves desired "reunion with Sweden." Here, again, at first glance, the contention seemed to be well founded. It is unquestionably true that as far back as 1917, the year that Finland claimed separation from Russia, the Aland islanders claimed separation from Finland. It is also true that, as a result of a plebiscite, carried out shortly afterward, some 96 per cent of the people voted for reunion. The force of these arguments, however, is largely discounted by the fact that Sweden is known to have carried on a most vigorous propaganda throughout the islands, pointing out how the Alandese had suffered through their attachment to Russia during the war, and insisting that their only hope of peace in the future lay in a return to the Swedish fold. The propagandists had little difficulty in persuading the Alandese fishermen and peasants, whose one desire is peace and whose national attachments are not very pronounced, that this would really be the better solution of the problem after all.

Not until the full text of the League of Nations decision is available will it be possible to go into details in criticizing the award, but it seems probable, from what is already known, that the Council of the League was influenced very largely by the strategic aspect of the matter. The Aland Islands fill the mouth of the Gulf of Bothnia like a cork in a bottle. Possessed and fortified by a hostile power, the whole of the western shores of Finland could be immediately sealed, whilst a fleet of submarines, using the islands as a base, could blockade the entrance to the Gulf of Finland without any difficulty. It is true that the Aland Islands, in possession of a hostile power, would also be a menace to Sweden, but to nothing like the extent they would be to Finland. In any event, however, the council is determined that they shall not be fortified, and that Sweden shall be guaranteed against any danger from this quarter. For the rest, fresh guarantees are to be inserted in the new statute concerning autonomy, the teaching of the Swedish language in schools, the maintenance of landed property in the hands of residents, and several other points of importance.

Uncovering Beauty

IT HAS been said that the important events of the world are not recorded in the daily press. Take, for example, the breaking up of vast estates in England, and the efforts of auctioneers and others to dispose of castles, manor houses, and mansions, which the owners can no longer afford to inhabit. Such catastrophes are recorded. They are front-page news or whole-page advertisements; and heads are shaken, and jeremiads uttered about the passing away of the old English life. There may be reason for the lamentations, but, at least, this cutting up of estates suggests that people are discovering that it is improvident, and a nuisance, to own six houses, and that most people can be quite happy in two or three dwellings, sometimes even in one.

And while these vast estates are being parceled out, and fenced in, to the accompaniment of newspaper sighs that so much of the beauty of Old England should be disappearing, no journal chronicles a quiet and unostentatious uncovering of beauty that is going on through the entire country, providing innumerable spots of beauty, where there were formerly great splashes of estates. Briefly, all over England people of moderate means, with taste, and some knowledge of the history of architecture before the architect became a cheerful tyrant, are buying the freeholds of old country cottages and yeomen's houses, and uncovering the beauty that was hidden by the bad taste of early Victorian and former times. So numerous are these twentieth century uncoverers of beauty, that if they were gregarious and clubbable folk, which they are not, they could form themselves into a society under some such title as "Friends of Our Ancestors."

For their purpose is to restore these country cottages and yeomen's houses to the simple beauty they presented when they were built. As an authority has said, "They never pretend to be anything but what they are, and there seems to be no effort in either their construction or ornamentation, but merely a simple handing on from generation to generation of well-worn and tried tradition." Local materials were employed, and, as in the old days the entire weald of Kent and Sussex was covered with forests, it follows that most of the yeomen's cottages were half-timbered, the wood being, of course, good English oak. The roofs were tiled, each hand-made tile having its own character and color, with hardly any kinship to the machine-made factory tiles of today. In the larger houses everything centered round the oblong hall with rooms at either end; and when the owner wanted more accommodation he added a wing. An architect was not needed. Tradition was the architect. The smaller houses, also half-timbered and tiled, were quite simple in construction. The thick oak door, nail-studded, opened on a small hall, to right and left were living rooms, each with a large fireplace extending almost the length of the wall. The ingle-nook was a reality. A twisty staircase, or a ladder, led to the bedrooms, and as washing in Tudor and Elizabethan days was not fashionable, and as running water and plumbing had not been popularized, the building of yeomen's cottages was accomplished with ease and at leisure.

Many of these dwellings have survived the centuries. The floors have sunk, and the eaves show the influence of gravitation, but in most cases the timber is as strong as ever, and to the artistic eye these irregular, time-stained cottages present a beauty that compensates for the lack of the comforts of civilization that may be found in any modern jerry-built villa. But he who becomes the owner of a medieval cottage must be prepared to live for a year or so amid demolition and dust. He wants the beams exposed, the modern grate that has been built into the large fireplace scrapped, and the lath and plaster removed that blocks the little corner, and staircase lattice windows. For the early nineteenth century had no liking for medievalism. It adored the newly invented wall paper, plate glass, and kitchen stove. With what delight the twentieth century owners of these medieval cottages tear down three or four thicknesses of wall paper to find the old beams, scrape the molasses varnish from an overmantel to find the arms of a family that flourished in the reign of Henry VIII, and in an outbuilding, or in the cobwebby garret, amid rusty litter, the iron instruments with which a Tudor yeoman poked his fire.

This is the news that the newspapers do not print, this uncovering of beauty throughout England by enthusiasts who, in their thoughts, at any rate, are "Friends of our Ancestors."

Editorial Notes

IT IS always safe and always refreshing to have recourse to fundamentals. Some public men, in the course of their public utterances, appear to have a peculiar facility for leading public thought back that way. Take, for instance, Sir Auckland Geddes, speaking at Ann Arbor, Michigan, the other day. "We have just passed through one of the dark chapters in the history of the world," he said, "but in those hours and years of darkness a light was lit that I believe will never go out. It may flicker and pale, but it is inextinguishable. Now and forevermore, the idea of justice and law among and between all the people of the earth is in the hearts of men, and, in its own good time, and in its own unforeseen way, it will come to fruition."

IT IS no doubt time the "road hog" should officially be given his proper standing as an offender, and it is encouraging to learn that the Registrar of Motor Vehicles in Massachusetts has suspended the license of a truck-driver for the rest of the year because he has been declared to be one. Many drivers of trucks seem to have developed a feeling of importance in proportion to the size of their vehicles, for they certainly have acquired a reputation for giving way little if at all for those wishing to pass them. The action mentioned evidently indicates a feature of the campaign which the Massachusetts official has launched against careless driving of motor vehicles. As a means of making this much-needed crusade effective throughout the State, the registrar has announced that he will take away the licenses of any persons declared by chiefs of police of cities and towns to be a menace to the highways. This may be deemed drastic procedure, but drastic procedure is called for. The suspension of nearly fifty licenses in one day emphasizes the words of authority.

THE expression straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel really does not seem too far-fetched to apply to the Massachusetts Commission on the Necessaries of Life, which proposes to investigate the prices charged by laundrymen. With all due appreciation for anything that may be accomplished along this line, it can hardly be considered unfair to recall that this same commission has practically told the people to buy their coal and pay the price, because there is scarcely any hope of the price being lower. Now, it is possible for people to do their own washing, but few, if any, can take such direct and effective action against the coal men. If the commission has any time on its hands, and really wants to assist a long-suffering public, it might help those in Congress who are trying to bring relief concerning coal, a more pressing necessary than commercial laundering.

THE recent decision of the members of the Structural Building Trades Alliance of Hartford County, Connecticut, to submit to the Building Employers Association a proposition for reducing their own wages is certainly an action worthy of all attention. Several meetings were held before the decision was arrived at, but the argument that apparently carried the day was that, as the housing of citizens is a fundamental item in the economic program of every family, prices should be lowered all along the line. "We have done our part, and without being asked," declares the Alliance in a published statement. "Now it is up to the builders and the banks." The builders and the banks, it may be ventured, will not be outdone in public-spiritedness.

ARGENTINA is fortunate in having men gifted along such lines as make possible her recent expedition into the Strait of Magellan district, which resulted in the discovery of rich fossiliferous deposits, in addition to other things of value including peat and coal. In the past, northerners have usually taken the leadership in such researches below the equator. Both close proximity and considerations of utility argue for similar activity by South Americans. It is to be hoped that Argentina's example will be copied by her sister nations.

"THE greatest commercial wreck the world ever knew" is what Albert D. Lasker, the new chairman of the United States Shipping Board, calls the government's operation of the American merchant marine. He is probably right in thinking that a federal policy that is now incurring a deficit of about $16,000,000 monthly involves wreckage in the superlative degree. Still, by the same token must his services and skill at salvage be reckoned if he succeeds in putting American shipping on its feet again.